



The Antiquary.



DECEMBER, 1905.

Notes of the Month.

A VERY interesting report on the work of the "sixth campaign" at the Knossos site in Crete, by Mr. Arthur Evans, appeared in the *Times* of October 31. The most important discovery which has resulted from the past year's work is due to the finding of a paved Minoan way, starting from the centre of the paved theatral area ("was it, indeed, the 'dancing-place of Ariadne?'" Mr. Evans asks) and running due west. A portion of this roadway was found to be bordered with magazines containing clay documents, in the prehistoric linear script, referring to the royal chariots, spears, and bows and arrows; and close at hand were found the actual remains of chests, sealed with official seals, containing stores of bronze arrow-heads, with the charred shafts of the arrows. The existence of this roadway suggested the existence of some important building on the hillside towards which it ran, and excavation there brought to light a building larger than any palace dependency yet discovered—a "little palace," reproducing in its general style and arrangement the larger one to the east, and curiously repeating its history. Only the eastern section of this building has been uncovered, but even here many interesting discoveries were made. Mr. Evans writes:

"A paved columnar court forms the approach to five spacious doorways of a large hall, divided by a second row of similar doorways—according to the Minoan system—into two sections. This hall was again

VOL. I.

flanked on its eastern side by another portico with column bases, so that we have an arrangement very like the Hall of the Double Axes in the domestic quarter of the palace. The southern face of the building was formed by a wall of fine gypsum blocks, like the west palace wall, on a smaller scale; but, as it ran straight under the olive wood, it could not be followed out. On this side, flanking the columnar court, was a stone staircase, of which two flights and remains of a third were preserved."

In this building, as in the palace itself, were abundant signs of later occupation, during the more decadent period of Minoan civilization, and of the breaking up of the seigniorial halls into the dwellings of humbler denizens; and this later occupation has, in a curious way, been responsible for the preservation of an interesting relic of the original building. The breaking up of the apartments has been effected by blocking up doorways and open spaces with rubble masonry and plaster and clay.

"Separated from the hall of the many doorways by a passage-way was a small chamber recalling the bathrooms of the Cretan palaces, from the appearance of balustrades with column bases upon which wooden columns had originally stood. During the period of reoccupation, however, three of these, that rose on the side of the passage-way, had been backed, and half their diameter embedded in a clay or rubble walling. So it came about that when, later, the wooden shafts themselves were destroyed by fire, they left in the plaster of the wall behind them almost perfect casts of their embedded halves. A careful excavation of the chamber wall thus brought out sufficient remains of these moulds of columns to illustrate what for the Minoan and 'Mycenæan' architecture is a wholly new type. Columns of this period with the ordinary incave fluting—the prototype of the Doric—were already known, but in this case the fluting was in relief, a decoration obviously taken over from Egyptian columns, imitating clustered papyrus stems or sheafs of reeds."

In a small enclosure within these balustrades were found a number of fragmentary relics: part of an exquisite faience vase, with nautilus reliefs; convex crystal discs, like

3 K

those of the royal gaming-board ; and two or three corkscrew curls in bronze, like those inserted in the heads of the ivory figures found in the palace "treasury." Seal impressions were found produced by intaglios in the finer style of late Minoan art, and one of them—a ship, with a horse, its mane bound up into a series of tufts, superimposed—is supposed to be a contemporary record of the first importation of horses into Crete.

From the evidence supplied by the contents of this house Mr. Evans forms the opinion that the close of the palace period at Knossos was due, not to foreign invasion, but to some internal revolution.

"The standard of wealth and the standard of art fell. At Knossos itself clay largely replaced metal for domestic utensils. In every direction we begin to perceive decadence, but the decadence itself is simply the gradual falling away from the models of the latest palace style. There is no real break in continuity. In nothing is this more perceptible, so far as regards the present building, than in the heaps of more or less fragmentary clay sealings found on the later floors, attesting the survival of similar usages as regards securing documents and possessions, and presenting in a somewhat degraded style the same artistic types as those of the preceding age. But what is still more interesting is the evidence, now for the first time supplied by some fragmentary clay tablets found in connection with these sealings, that the fully-developed linear script of Minoan Crete continued to be at least partially in use during the later period. The fall of the palace did not bring with it the absolute extinction of letters, and the true dark ages of Crete were not yet. The Greek barbarian from the mainland had not yet done his work."

In the palace itself, what appeared to be an imminent disaster, a threatened collapse, caused by a very rainy season, resulted in the finding of another balustrade, with sockets for columns, and even the charred remains of the actual wooden shafts. This has been reconstituted—as the possibility of collapse made it practically necessary—with very happy results, and altogether the "sixth campaign" has been a highly successful one.

M. Victor Loret has written a preface for MM. Lortet and Gaillard's magnificent book on the mummified fauna of ancient Egypt, in which he draws attention, says the *Athenæum*, to the fact that the sacred animal of Anubis is now shown to be neither a jackal nor a fox, but simply a dog ; that that of Amon is not the African, but the Asiatic, sheep ; and that many of the mummified animals were embalmed, not from motives of adoration, but in order to provide the dead with food or sport in the next world. In addition, he returns to the question of the clans or tribes into which the prehistoric Egyptians are supposed to have been divided, and gives several new reasons for concluding that these tribes were each distinguished by the name of some animal. Altogether, the preface is not less interesting than the book.



Fears have recently been expressed respecting the safety of Cripplegate Church tower, which is nearly 800 years old, and expert opinion was taken on the subject. The report made shows that, while there is no reason for serious apprehension, the stonework, which is faced with what is known as "Kentish rag," is chipping away. When all the bells are chiming, so much vibration is caused that the churchwardens have decided to close the public pathway at the side during the ringing, as they wish to avoid the risk of any untoward accident. A scheme is about to be devised for refacing the tower of the church, which enjoys a world fame as the burial-place of John Milton, and more durable stone will be substituted for that now crumbling. By this means possible dangers will be averted, and a historical City monument preserved.



With regard to the article which appeared in the last number of the *Antiquary* on the subject of the "Wynne Brasses," the following errors are found to have crept in, and as they are of importance, corrections are here given : In describing the arms of *Noreiddig Warwyn* on p. 425, line 21, the *ab* should be omitted. "Warwyn" is an epithet, meaning *white-naped* ; "gwar" is the *nape of the neck*, and "gwyn" is *white*. Also in the note on the same page "Bangor" should read *Hereford*. Dr. Humphreys was Bishop

of Bangor in 1689 and of Hereford in 1701. He died there, and his tomb is in the Cathedral; and it is further interesting to note that Bingley visited Llanrwst in 1798, which was seventeen years after Pennant had been there. On p. 423, line 23, *Osburn* should be *Osburn*. We are much indebted to Mr. Hughes, of Kinnel, for calling our attention to these errors.

✱ ✱ ✱

We record with much regret the deaths of two venerable antiquaries, well known in their respective ways. Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A., who died on October 23, at the great age of ninety-two, was one of the founders of the British Archaeological Association in 1844, and also of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society in 1855. Between 1840 and 1864 he published in parts his well-known series of *Monumental Brasses*. Mr. William Phillips, F.S.A., F.L.S., who died at Shrewsbury on October 22, aged eighty-three, was a great authority on Shropshire families and places, and a prolific contributor to local records, besides being a botanist of European reputation. The Corporation of Shrewsbury recently recognised his valuable work by making him an honorary freeman of the borough.

✱ ✱ ✱

It is announced that at St. Neots, a few miles from Elstow, Bunyan's birthplace, the famous tinker's anvil has been discovered, and it will forthwith be offered to collectors at Sotheby's. There seems to be no doubt about the genuineness of the find. It is in the shape of an inverted obelisk or cone, says the *Daily Telegraph* of November 10, weighing about 60 pounds, and is 2 feet in length. Stamped on its iron surface are the roughly seared words, "J. Bunyan, Hel'stow," and the date "1647." At that time Bunyan would be nineteen years of age, and would have returned home after seeing some months' active service with Fairfax. The relic was found in the following manner: An ironmonger at St. Neots, in succeeding to an old business of one Carrington, turned out and sold a large quantity of iron implements and tools as old scrap iron. A marine store dealer bought some of the rubbish, and the anvil was amongst it. When Bunyan was

dreaming dreams and claiming the rights and gifts of a seer, he was exhorted by one of his more lenient judges to stick to his trade of tinker, as his "real gift lay in ye repaying of olde kettles." Fortunately for English literature, Bunyan persisted in his mission. The anvil has endured, and probably will endure, much longer than the copies of the first edition of *The Pilgrim's Progress*, but what its value may be must be left to the arbitrament of auction. Four years ago one of the few copies extant of the earliest imprint of *The Pilgrim's Progress* fetched £1,475. A sketch of the anvil appeared in the *Daily News* of November 13.

✱ ✱ ✱

In the course of a lecture descriptive of the dances of the natives of the islands of the Torres Straits, which he delivered before the Cambridge Antiquarian Society on October 30, Dr. Haddon, who has visited the islands more than once, said that he had availed himself of the opportunity the cinematograph and the phonograph afford of recording sights and sounds to make savage customs which are practically extinct, though remembered, the permanent possession of the science of ethnology before they are completely beyond the reach of the investigator bent on the study of man. By means of the phonograph he has obtained records of some of the native music with which the inhabitants of the islands accompanied the dances he described. The dances were heathen institutions, which are no longer practised, and accordingly the particular music that accompanied them has also fallen into desuetude. With much difficulty he induced an old native, who remembered the customs of other days, to help him to obtain a record of the music. The interest and value of the fact can readily be judged when it is remembered that the time cannot be far distant when, the older generations of natives having died out, their successors will have no knowledge of the strange and unrecorded vocal compositions that have thus been saved from oblivion. Even within memory the music of the islanders has greatly changed. Dr. Myers, who assisted Dr. Haddon at the lecture and manipulated the phonograph, stated the music he reproduced was as different from that of the natives at the present

day as modern English music is from that of mediæval times. Another of his statements which was particularly interesting was that the audience were, except those who obtained the records, the first white people to hear the music. At one point of the lecture a phonograph record was played simultaneously with the exhibition of a dance by means of a cinematograph, and the result was a very successful and vivid representation of a custom of savagery. With lifelike fidelity three natives in palm-leaf costumes, and disguised with hideous masks, were seen gyrating amid a luxuriant tropical growth, the while the other machines supplied the rhythmic sinister sounds that seemed to be the fitting accompaniment of the menacing disguise with which the dancers had disfigured themselves. Dr. Haddon mentioned some interesting facts about the dances. They were, he said, of a very severe character, and were accordingly a very good training in athletics for the young men. Men and women never danced together. That, according to the etiquette of those regions, would be considered the height of indelicacy. The dancing, however, gave the young women an opportunity of considering who were eligible young men, to whom, after one of the secular dances, it was their custom to propose. Some of the equivalents to ballroom costumes on the islands, it appeared from the photographs exhibited, were very meagre, consisting in some cases of little more than a couple of shells, one of which was worn on the chest. This airy costume, however, was, by a curious perversity, not the one employed in a certain dance in which it might reasonably have been acceptable, a terpsichorean feat which began on Sunday evening and lasted until the following Thursday night. This dance, which was indulged in for the purpose of insuring, according to the native belief, good harvests or fishing, was undertaken in an elaborate and an apparently heavy dress. The doctor also described what are known as "death dances," in which the participators impersonated the dead for the purpose of inducing their surviving relatives to believe that the departed were not really dead. In order to complete the illusion, the dancers mimicked the walk and the other peculiarities of the dead persons they

represented. It was a sort of All Souls' festival, which took place annually. As the people had been Christian for a quarter of a century, they had given up this dance, and there were some who did not know what it was like. Dr. Haddon, however, induced some of the natives to reproduce it and others, as well as models of the masks and costumes worn on such occasions, photographs of which he exhibited. Another very interesting photograph was that which was shown, by means of the cinematograph, of two natives producing fire by means of friction.



Various discoveries are reported from different parts of the country. At the end of October, while a number of workmen were engaged trenching part of the Acharacle glebe, Argyleshire, they came upon what at first was thought to be the stump of an old tree, but which, on closer inspection, turned out to be a well-defined canoe, 7 feet 6 inches in length, formed from the solid trunk of an oak-tree, and still in a very fair state of preservation. The inside bottom of the canoe presents a charred and ragged appearance, while the marks of the stone axe are distinctly discernible, particularly on the bow and stern. It is at present in the custody of the Rev. Mr. Mackinnon, of Acharacle Manse. Another Scottish find was made in a field at Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, where the plough turned up the lid of a stone cist, within which was a finely shaped and ornamented urn. The urn was quite empty, though there were some ashes in the cist. A peculiar thing about the discovery is that the top of the cist was not more than 10 or 11 inches from the surface, and though the field has been in cultivation for nearly sixty years, the presence of the "stone coffin" was undiscovered till now.



One or two finds of coins have been made. During recent excavations for a grave in the Winford parish churchyard a number of silver coins were unearthed, most of them being in good preservation. The Rector (the Rev. J. R. Wilkinson) has submitted them for examination to Mr. A. S. Grueber, F.S.A., assistant keeper at the British Museum, and they prove to be three silver pennies of Edward I., coined at London; two silver

pennies of Edward III., coined at York ; one silver penny of Edward III., coined at Berwick ; one silver penny of Edward III., coined at London ; and four groats of Edward III., coined at London. There was also a small silver coin of the German Empire, coined at Aix-la-Chapelle, upon which the name Ludovic is discernible. At Smalley Bight Farm, Stanley, near Wakefield, a ploughman at work in one of the fields turned up an earthenware vase, and exposed to view a large number of bronze coins. The vase, which was scarcely 2 feet below the surface of the ground, was, unfortunately, broken to pieces. The coins, of which there are some 6,000, all of bronze, date from the time of the Roman occupation of Great Britain, and many of them are in an excellent state of preservation. Most of them are about the size of a sixpence, and a little, if any, thicker, while the largest are no bigger than a shilling. Some of the best preserved bear the name of Constantine, with the word Constantinopolis, while others have on one side a head, with the inscription "Urbs Roma," and on the other a design depicting Romulus and Remus being suckled by the she-wolf. The vase was about 18 inches high, and of rough, unglazed earthenware. No similar discovery has been made in the district before.



Discoveries of another kind have been made further south. While excavating on an estate adjoining Lympne Castle, an old Roman military station near Hythe, the workmen unearthed a cinerary urn containing bones and ashes, while near it were a coin and the skeletons of a man and a child. The British Museum authorities, to whom the urn and coin have been submitted, state that the urn is 1,800 years old, and that the coin was in circulation during the period between 200 B.C. and A.D. 50. On one side of the coin is the head of Apollo, and on the other the head of a bull.



On the wall of a dwelling-house in Market Street, Rye, which has been undergoing renovation, a remarkable old fresco painting has been discovered. The house was formerly part of the Old Flushing Inn, a once notorious haunt of smugglers. The building is one of

the most ancient in Rye. Underground there is a most capacious cellar, with a 10-feet pitch ; the Flemish bricks, which were extensively used in the construction of the building, and the old solid oak panelling, with its frieze of Tudor roses, and the letters "Ry" plainly discernible—indicating that the name of the town was spelt differently in those days—all prove conclusively the age of the inn. On a morning in October one of the decorators, in sounding the "wall" of the front-room, ascertained that it was solid oak panelling, and a small piece of plaster dropped down, which, upon examination, was found to have an old English letter on the back. Then the panelling was removed, and behind it was seen a good specimen of old English fresco effectively displayed on the plaster. Whether the Old Flushing was at a more remote period the home of any Christian organization or not is not known, says the *Sussex Daily News*, but the subject-matter of the fresco is suggestive that such was the case. It is allegorical in style, and contains three inscriptions in old English lettering, one from the *Magnificat*, while the other two are not clearly discernible. That which can be read with comparative ease is :

"My soul magnifyeth ye Lord and my spirit rejoiceth in God my Saviour, for He hath regarded ye lowliness of His hand maiden ; for all generations shall call me blessed, for He that is mighty hath done to me great things, and blessed is His name."

The style of the work and the subjects depicted are strongly suggestive that it was done in the fourteenth or fifteenth century. For instance, there is plainly to be seen the English and French coat-of-arms—the lions and the fleur-de-lys, reminiscent of the period when England claimed sovereignty over France. The artistic element is represented by flowers, including the Tudor rose, which are intermingled with leaves, and there are clearly depicted weird, fantastic, and grotesque figures, including various types of animals, birds, etc. There are also three transverse bars, one with a red background, and the other two with green backgrounds, all bearing the words, "Soli deo honore" (for the honour of God alone). The fresco is in a wonderfully good state of preservation.

In Norfolk, while some workmen were engaged in deepening a ditch on the estate of East Winch Hall, they came upon some wrought stones and a perfect coped stone coffin lid. The latter was 6 feet 3 inches long and 8 inches deep at the centre, tapering from head to foot, and ornamented in a way that indicates thirteenth-century work.

The *Western Morning News* of November 9 reports that an interesting discovery has been made in the parish church of St. Mary's, Brixham, which is undergoing repair. On taking up the flooring of the south transept there were found two lids of stone coffins. The smaller, and probably the more ancient, is 5 feet in length, tapering evenly from 1 foot at the foot to 1 foot 11 inches at the head, but unfortunately of this slab about 11 inches have been cut away when it was fitted as a paving-stone. It is slightly coped, and incised with a cross formed of foliated bars inserted in a circle, this again resting on a long, slender shaft, where it extends towards the foot, and terminates on a base of three steps. This ornamentation is but slightly worn, and the small size of the lid, together with the cross (which recalls the ancient wheel used for kindling a fire), betokens that the occupant of the coffin of which this was the cover was a woman. The material is Purbeck marble, that which is used for the pillars of Exeter Cathedral. The cross is almost identical with those on similar coffins at Eccleston Priory, Margans, and Bakewell, which belong to the Early English period of our architecture, from about 1154-1272. The same may be said of the larger coffin lid, which fortunately is quite perfect, and not worn as is the former. This splendid specimen probably covered the coffin of an ecclesiastic. It is of the largest size, measuring 7 feet in length, 1 foot 9 inches in breadth at the feet, spreading evenly to the head, where it is 2 feet 9 inches in breadth. It is 6 inches in thickness, the under edge standing out $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches beyond the upper, the space between being worked in bold mouldings, forming an elegant border to the cross. The latter ends in trefoils, and is adorned with a beautiful segmental nimbus. A long shaft adorned with one leaf on either side of foliage close up to the cross extends

to the foot, where it ends on a base of three steps. The decorations of this slab are almost identical with those of a coffin cover in the Guildhall Chapel, London, which has been identified with Early English work of the twelfth century, and with one preserved in the minster at Crediton.

The Archæological Department at Rangoon has begun an investigation of the prehistoric civilization of Burma, and more particularly of the lake dwellings in Upper Burma, about which at present little is known.

We have received a copy of the report of the Oxford Ladies' Archæological and Brass-Rubbing Society for the year 1904-1905. Six meetings were held during the year, and papers were read on such diverse subjects as "Paving Tiles in Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, and Worcestershire"; "Innsbruck: its History and Monuments"; and "Some Ancient Temples and Buildings of India and Ceylon." The Society, of which Miss Swann is the president, satisfactorily maintains its membership and the interest of its meetings.

It is reported that an archæological discovery of great importance to the history of the Greek period of Continental Sicily has just been made at Naples. Some work was being done under the foundations of the prison of Santa Maria Novella, when vestiges of a buried structure were struck. These were followed to a depth of 30 feet below the foundation, and were then found to be the ruins of a fine Greek villa. These ruins are of great interest, as they throw light on the ancient topography in the region.

Some years ago traces of the foundations of the Carmelite Priory which formerly stood on a site a little to the south of the burgh of Linlithgow were discovered in the course of operations in the cutting of a drain. A few days ago, says the *Glasgow Herald* of October 19, steps were taken by the owner of the ground, Mr. J. G. B. Henderson, W.S., of Netherparkley, to have the foundations completely exposed, and it has been found that the main building was 120 feet long by

27 feet broad, with a wing to the south 56 feet long by 23 feet broad. The foundations were about 5 feet, and the walls, it is thought, must have been about 2 feet 9 inches in width. The eastern part of the main building was probably the chapel, as in the rubbish above a paved stone floor there have been found the remains of well-carved mullions and fragments of painted glass and lead. There appears to have been a small circular tower or buttress at the north-east corner of the chapel, and possibly another at the angle formed by the western wall of the wing and the main buildings. The only other object of interest found was a bronze ring of much earlier date than the building. It has been ascertained that a large number of interments had been made on the north and east sides of the buildings, but the bones have, as far as possible, been left undisturbed. The Priory was founded before 1290, and was no doubt destroyed about 1561, and thereafter used as a quarry by the inhabitants of the burgh and neighbourhood. The community cannot have been of much importance, and only a few writs in connection with it, and one impression of the conventual seal, have been preserved. Careful plans have now been made, and the foundations are to be shortly again covered up.

After many risks, consequent on improper and scattered receptacles, the Corporation of Winchester have had their valuable MSS. placed in a fireproof chamber, and within it, in a handsome oaken cabinet, their fine series of charters, two of which are lost. They are mentioned by *Inspeximus*—viz., one of Henry I., and another of John. The following is a summary of the charters and letters patent arranged in the cabinet by Alderman W. H. Jacob: Henry II., two; Richard I., one; Henry III., one; Edward I., one; Edward II., two; Edward III., three; Richard II., one; Henry IV. and Queen Joan, four; Henry VI., three; Edward IV., one; Henry VII., two; Henry VIII., four; Philip and Mary, one; Elizabeth, two; James I., one; Charles II., one; James II., two; George II., one; George III., one. Amongst the MSS. also is a fine counterpart of an indenture between Prior Valentine, of St. Swithin's, and the Mayor, Simon le

Draper, by which the convent binds him and the monks to keep in repair and defensive condition the King's and the South Gates. The Prior's seal attached has a good impression of the counter-seal (a copy of an ancient gem). The regnal year is not decipherable, but it is in the reign of Henry, the son of King John. It is noteworthy that Simon le Draper does not appear in the long and defective city table of Mayors. There are two curious rolls of customs "come down to us from our elderne," one possibly of the thirteenth century, and the other a copy of Henry VI.'s time, and the scribe, at the close of his labours, on a roll nearly 6 feet long, rejoices in a Latin rhyme, the purport of which is, "It is finished. For Christ's sake give me drink"—and he deserved it. It is worth record that the Guild of Merchants mentioned in the charters dates back to 856, founded by Alfred the Great's father, Ethelwolf. Moreover, Winchester had a corporate existence in 897, when Beornwulf was wicreeve. The charters include various privileges—mints, mills, exchange of moneys, fairs, markets, etc. There is a fine collection of City Chamberlain Rolls awaiting attention.

The *Builder* of Nov. 11 contained a very full and good account of the splendid and stately church at Blythburgh, a little Essex village. A feature of the interior is the old oak work. The old oak seats in the nave are coeval with the present church. Two illustrations were given of the carved bench-end finials, representing Sloth and Hypocrisy—part of a series depicting the seven deadly sins. The church is about to undergo much-needed repair on sound lines. The previous week's issue of our contemporary contained four drawings by Mr. Sidney Heath of the curious old font at Dolton Church, Devon, which is evidently made from portions of an ancient cross of Celtic character. The actual work, of elaborately interlacing pattern, "must date back to the seventh or eighth century, but as to its provenance, and when and how the fragments came to be put to their present purpose, it would be useless to speculate." This number of the *Builder* also contained some interesting historical and architectural "Notes at Bruges," illustrated by sketches drawn by Mr. E. Stanley Mitton.

Among recent periodical and newspaper articles of antiquarian interest have been the following: "Homeric Puzzles," by Andrew Lang, in the *Morning Post*, November 10; "The Ancient Parish of Kilcullen," by J. S. O'Grady, in the *Leinster Leader*, November 4; an account of the work of the Palestine Exploration Fund at Gezer, by the Rev. A. W. Cooke, M.A., in the *Methodist Times*, November 2; "Roman Remains in Tynedale Churches," in the *Newcastle Journal*, October 28; "St. Wandrille"—a ruined abbey and cloisters in a Normandy byway—with some fine illustrations, by H. Wilmer, in *Country Life*, October 28; "Melandra Castle," in the *Sheffield Independent*, October 27; and "A Tomb at Ravenna," by Julia Cartwright (Mrs. Ady), with two plates, in the *Monthly Review*, October. We may add that the *Illustrated London News* has had, in recent issues, a variety of pictures of interest to archaeologists. The issue for October 28 contained two pages of drawings of discoveries in Mexico and Peru; that for November 4 had a photographic view of a Roman conduit lately discovered in Vienna; and that for November 11 nine photographic illustrations of recent finds in the Forum at Rome, including sepulchral vases and dishes, and a hut-urn, which contained cremated human bones.



Naseby Fight: An Historic Ride.

BY W. G. BLAIKIE MURDOCH.

I sometimes think that nowhere blows so red
The Rose as where some buried Cæsar bled.
OMAR KHAYYAM.

IT was October, but the autumn sun was warm as I rode through the old town of Market Harborough, *en route* for the scene of Naseby Fight. I had long before decided that there was but one way to visit a Civil War battlefield—namely, on horseback. Everywhere in the avenues of the past there is heard the sound of horse-hoofs galloping, and from time immemorial the bravest deeds of men

have been associated with horses. Nowhere have their hoofs a more romantic ring than through the records of the Civil War, and never did horse and man strive more bravely together than at Naseby Fight. A day may come when men, still murdering each other in some holy cause, may fight battles from motor-chariots. And at a yet later day historical enthusiasts, discarding the then mode of locomotion, may drive out in motor-cars to visit, in the true old-world spirit thereof, the scene of the great Battle of —! But that day is not yet come, and there is still good horse-flesh in "the Shires"!

The road from Market Harborough rises steeply. As I rode through the villages of East Farndon and Clipston, ever gaining higher ground, mile upon mile of fertile country stretched out before me—a vista of loveliness. Little more than an hour's ride, and I had passed the obelisk which commemorates the battle, but does not mark the spot where it was fought, and had gained the village of Naseby, which, as Carlyle says, "stands yet, on its old hill-top, very much as it did in Saxon days."* And this "old hill-top," the centre of England, and the highest point in the Midlands, commands a view of almost unrivalled beauty.

In early life I had read *The Children of the New Forest*, a tale of Stuart England, by Captain Marryat. And the reading of that book (one of the happiest recollections of my childhood) had much to do with my boyish hatred for Roundheads, my enthusiasm "for Church and King." Prince Rupert, Falkland, Goring, Roundway Down, Marston Moor, *Naseby Fight*—these names still ring in my ear like a line from *Lycidas* or *Atalanta*, conjuring up as many romantic associations as a *fête champêtre* of Antoine Watteau, or the mention of Wilfred of Ivanhoe or the Comte de la Fère. And though my devotion to "the cause" had in no way been cooled by subsequent readings in Clarendon and Warburton, Carlyle and Gardiner, it was not so much these historical studies as the recollection of my childish enthusiasm which made me bend forward so longingly to the scene of

* *Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches*, with elucidations by Thomas Carlyle, vol. I., p. 230 (second edition).

Naseby Fight. And as I cantered across the very ground where Astley drew up the Royalist foot on that memorable 14th of June, 1645, when, as Clarendon says, "The King and the kingdoms were lost,"* it was easy to turn back the clock some 200 years, and to repeople the ground with Cavaliers and Roundheads :

And the bray of Rupert's trumpets sounded louder in mine ear.

Apart from that primal importance attached to it by Clarendon, Naseby Fight has a peculiar significance in English history, for the result of the battle was largely due to the talents of Oliver Cromwell. After the Parliamentary victory at Newbury (October 27, 1644), Cromwell saw that, to carry through the war successfully, it was necessary to remodel the army. The other Puritan leaders—Manchester, Essex, Waller and Denbigh—would not take full advantage of their victories. They desired not to crush Charles, but to force him back to the position of a constitutional King.† Cromwell conceived the idea of the Self-Denying Ordinance, a measure which declared the tenure of military office incompatible with a seat in either House of Parliament. Zouch Tate, member for Northampton, introduced the Bill into the Long Parliament.‡ By its passage, Manchester, Essex, Waller, and Denbigh lost their commands.§ Sir Thomas Fairfax was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Parliamentary army, while Cromwell, whose services were felt to be indispensable, received a dispensation from the Self-Denying Ordinance, and was appointed Lieutenant-General.|| He was virtually at the head of affairs, and under his direction the whole army was remodelled on the plan of the Ironsides.¶ Thus arose the new model army. It was despised, for some unaccount-

able reason, both by King Charles* and Prince Rupert.† The result of Naseby Fight showed that it deserved anything but contempt.

Local tradition asserts that King Charles spent the night prior to the Battle of Naseby at Market Harborough, and a house—now a boot-shop—is still pointed out as having sheltered royalty on this occasion. As a matter of fact, Charles had little or no rest that night. He intended sleeping at Lubenham, in Leicestershire, about two miles from Market Harborough. In the depth of the night he was roused, and told that the advance-guard of the enemy was near. He rode to Market Harborough, where he arrived, according to some authorities, at midnight;‡ according to others, early in the morning.§ He then sent for Prince Rupert, and while waiting for his nephew, spent the time, according to Heath, a contemporary historian, "resting himself in a chair in a low room"||—probably in the boot-shop. A council of war was held, and it was decided that "they should give the enemy battel."¶ So the Royalist army rode some two miles out of Market Harborough, and took up its position on a long ridge, near East Farndon, on the road to Naseby. "About eight of the clock in the morning," says Clarendon, "it began to be doubted whether the intelligence they had heard of the enemy was true."*** Rupert, ever eager for the fray, sent forward Ruce the scoutmaster to make further discovery. Ruce lazily returned with a tale that Fairfax was nowhere to be seen. Rupert determined to seek for the enemy himself, and, taking a body of horse and musketeers with him, rode forward over the rolling ground on the road to Naseby. After passing through the village of Clipston, he mounted a rising ground, from which he descried the Parliamentary army, as he fancied, in full retreat. As a matter of fact,

* *History of the Rebellion*, by Edward Hyde, Lord Clarendon, vol. iv., p. 48 (edition of 1799).

† *History of the English People*, by John Richard Green, vol. iii., pp. 238, 239 (four-volume edition).

‡ *Oliver Cromwell*, by Reinhold Pauli, p. 46.

§ *Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson*, written by his widow, Lucy, p. 225 (Dryden House Memoirs edition).

|| *Dictionary of National Biography*, art. Sir Thomas Fairfax.

¶ Clarendon, vol. iv., p. 7.

VOL. I.

* *History of the Great Civil War*, by Samuel Ranson Gardiner, vol. ii., p. 198 (first edition).

† *Rupert, Prince Palatine*, by Eva Scott, p. 172 (first edition).

‡ Carlyle's *Cromwell*, vol. iii., p. 474.

§ Gardiner, vol. ii., p. 207.

|| *A Chronicle of the late Intestine War in the Three Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland*, by James Heath, gent., p. 78 (second edition, folio, London, 1726).

¶ *Ibid.*

** Clarendon, vol. iv., pp. 44, 45.

Fairfax had ordered his army to rendezvous early in the morning on that spot north-east of Naseby which is now marked by the obelisk commemorating the battle. The position was a strong one, but Cromwell saw that the north-west side of the Naseby plateau would afford one even stronger, and begged Fairfax to fall back. Acting on his Lieutenant's advice, the General led his men through the village of Naseby.* Such was the explanation of the movement which Rupert took for a retreat. It lured him forwards. He led his men round the ground where the battle was eventually fought, and took up a position on an eminence known as Dust Hill, north of Naseby and the Parliamentary army. At the same time he sent a message to the King, telling him to advance as speedily as possible. Charles advanced, and his men, unfortunately, "made so much haste, that they left many of their ordnance behind them."† When Fairfax saw Rupert appear on Dust Hill, he again changed his position, retreating a hundred paces, "that the King's Army, marching upon plain ground, might not well discern in what form their Battel was drawn, nor see any confusion therein."‡ The Parliamentary army was now within a mile of the village of Naseby, and its position was a strong one. The troops were divided into three sections. "Lieutenant-General Cromwel commanded the right wing of Horse, wherein were five regiments, and the addition of Colonel Rossiter's troops, who were newly come when the fight began, and took his post there: Commissary-General Ireton commanded the left wing of Horse and Dragoons: and the General and Major-General Skippon the main Battel of Foot."§ The Royalist troops were drawn up in much the same manner. A body of horse, commanded by Sir Marmaduke Langdale, stood on the left, facing Cromwell. Lord Astley drew up the foot in the centre. Behind them stood King Charles, surrounded by his life-guards—the "show troop." Rupert, with his brother Maurice, remained with the

cavalry on Dust Hill, and formed the right wing. This section included Sir Robert Byron, whose brother was a forefather of the poet.* The Byrons were all, as Mrs. Hutchinson relates, "passionately the King's."† The Royalist battle-word was "God and Queen Mary";‡ that of the Roundheads, "God our strength."§

Naseby Fight began about ten a.m., "And the first charge," says Clarendon, "was given by Prince Rupert; who, with his own and his brother Prince Maurice's troop, performed it with his usual vigour." Rupert had heard that Cromwell was on the field, and he sought to meet him, where he had previously found him, on the enemy's left wing. But he was disappointed. It was Ireton with whom he had to deal. The Roundheads had the advantage both of position and numbers,|| but the Cavaliers bore all before them.

For Rupert never comes but to conquer or to fall.

At Naseby he was fated to do neither. He won his part of the battle, as at Edgehill and Marston Moor; but, as on former occasions, displayed "the faults of his merits." With incorrigible impetuosity he made his old mistake. Pressing upon the enemy, he swept them off the field, and galloped into the village of Naseby.¶ There he had an adventure which is described in a Puritan letter of the time:

"A party of theirs that broke through the left wing of horse came quite behind the rear to our Train; the Leader of them, being a person somewhat in habit to the General (Fairfax), in a red montero, as the General had. He came as a friend; our Commander of the guard of the Train went with his hat in his hand and asked him, How the day went? thinking it had been the General. The Cavalier, who we since heard was Rupert, asked him and the rest

* Plan of Naseby Fight in Green's *History of the English People*, vol. iii., p. 242.

† Hutchinson's *Memoirs*, p. 122.

‡ *Memoirs and Correspondence of Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers*, by Elliot Warburton, vol. iii., p. 106.

§ *Anglia Rediviva*, p. 40. Sprigg does not allow that the Cavaliers put any faith in God, and states that their battle word was merely "Queen Mary."

|| Gardiner, vol. ii., p. 212.

¶ *Rupert, Prince Palatine*, p. 173.

* Gardiner, vol. ii., pp. 208, 209.

† *Anglia Rediviva*, compiled for the public good by Joshua Sprigg, p. 39. Sprigg was chaplain to Sir Thomas Fairfax.

‡ Heath, p. 78.

§ *Ibid.*

if they would have quarter? They cried No; gave fire, and instantly beat them off. It was a happy deliverance.*

Though Rupert and his Cavaliers were thus successful on the right, in other parts of the field the Royal cause was not prospering. Astley, it is true, was holding his own well in the centre, but Cromwell was "victorious and diligent on the Right."† He beat the Northern and Newark Horse, and then, with prompt decision, held back part of his force wherewith to master the Royalist foot. These "stood manfully to it,"‡ but they were no match for the Ironsides. In a little they were thrown into confusion.

So when Prince Rupert, after finding himself unsupported at Naseby village, rode back to the main scene of action, he found the Cavaliers in such dire distress that he made straight for the side of the King. Charles had ridden forward into the mêlée, and was "now discharging the part of a souldier, animating his men to a second round charge upon the horse opposite to him."§ He and Rupert, "with the manifest hazard of their own lives,"|| tried to rally the Royal forces.

Sabran, the then French resident, affirms that Charles twice rallied the infantry, but in vain.¶ He besought the "show troop" to make another bid for victory. "One charge more, gentlemen!" cried the King, "one charge more, and the day is ours."** But the quest was hopeless: the Royal guards broke and fled, and all was over. Charles was forced to leave the field. That he did so against his will is certain, for Clarendon writes:

"The King, as was said before, was even upon the point of charging the enemy in the head of his guards, when the Earl of Carnarworth, who rode next to him (a man never suspected for infidelity, nor one from whom

the King would have received counsel in such a case), on a sudden laid his hand on the bridle of the King's horse, and swearing two or three foul-mouthed Scottish oaths (for of that nation he was), said, 'Will you go upon your death in an instant?' and, before his Majesty understood what he would have, turned his horse round; upon which a word ran through the troops that they should march to the right hand, which was both from charging the enemy, or assisting their own men."‡

Many Cavaliers—about 5,000 in all—were made prisoners. The Royal Standard and the King's cabinet of letters fell into the hands of the enemy, who, according to Clarendon, "left no manner of barbarous cruelty unexercised that day; and in the pursuit killed above one hundred women, whereof some were officers' wives of quality."†

Here is the relation of a Puritan eyewitness after the fight:

"I saw the field so bestrewn with carcasses of horse and man as was most sad to behold, because subjects under one government; but most happy in this because they were most of them professed enemies of God and of His Son."‡

Though the battlefield of Naseby, to one who is "passionately the King's," is a scene replete with sad memories, it has its amusing side too—the correspondence of Cromwell. "I confess," says Sir John Skelton in his monograph on Charles I., "that to my ear more than one of the despatches which after victory he (Cromwell) wrote from the battlefield, and which by Mr. Carlyle's magic have been translated into martial melodies, do not ring true."§ "God made them as stubble to our swords,"|| writes Cromwell after Marston Moor, at which battle he had the assistance of David Lesley and the splendid army of the Scots. And that is ever his style. He is careful to show that no one except the Lord—no meaner ally—had any share in the victory of the Ironsides.

* Clarendon, vol. iv., p. 47. This story is accepted by both Gardiner and Warburton.

† Clarendon, vol. iv., p. 48.

‡ Warburton, vol. iii., p. 111, footnote.

§ Charles I., by Sir John Skelton, p. 158 (Goupil and Co.'s Illustrated Historical Biographies).

|| Carlyle's *Cromwell*, vol. i., p. 207.

* Carlyle's *Cromwell*, vol. i., p. 232.

† *Ibid.*, vol. iii., p. 475.

‡ Heath, p. 79.

§ *Ibid.*

|| Clarendon, vol. iv., p. 48.

¶ *Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles I.*, by Isaac Disraeli, vol. ii., p. 379.

** Warburton, vol. iii., p. 109. For other testimonies to the King's bravery, see *Anglia Rediviva*, p. 43; Gardiner, vol. ii., p. 214; and Carlyle's *Cromwell*, vol. iii., p. 475.

Describing the Battle of Naseby, Cromwell writes:

"I can say this of Naseby, that when I saw the enemy draw up and march in gallant order toward us, and we a company of poor ignorant men, to seek to order our battle, the General having commanded me to order all the horse, I could not, riding alone about my business, but smile out to God in praises, in assurance of victory, because God would by things that are not bring to nought things that are, of which I had great assurance, and God did it."*

Gardiner has made a careful calculation of the numbers on either side at Naseby, from which it appears that Fairfax had 14,000 men in the field as against Charles's 7,500.† In these circumstances, however, it had been made clear to Cromwell that God would by things that are not (Fairfax's 14,000) bring to nought things that are (Charles's 7,500) "If this," says Skelton, "is not cant, what is it?" And he adds: "No one now denies that Carlyle sometimes mistook a sham heroism, a sham godliness, for the genuine article."‡ Cromwell is not alone in this "sham godliness." Joshua Sprigg, Chaplain to General Fairfax, writes of Naseby fight as "being brought (through the goodness of God) to so hopeful an issue."§ Fairfax himself describes the battle as a "never-to-be-forgotten mercy," and desires only that the glory "may be given to God in an extraordinary day of thanksgiving."||

But, to do justice to Puritan recorders of the battle, it must be owned that they are unanimous in praising the bravery of the Cavaliers. Okey, who commanded the Parliamentary dragoons, describes "the Royalists moving in a very stately and gallant style."¶ The Parliamentary weekly account mentions Lord Northampton's troops as fighting "with such gallantry as few ever saw the like."*** Joshua Sprigg relates

how "the enemy this while marched up in good order, a swift march, with a great deal of gallantry and resolution," owns that Astley's foot were "not wanting in courage," and describes the Royalist left wing as "standing with incredible courage and resolution, although we attempted them in the flanks, front and rear."* Another Puritan writer affirms that "nothing could equal the gallantry of the Cavaliers, except their want of discipline."†

Want of discipline! But for that defect Church and King might have triumphed. Yet this defect was but as a spot on the sun—the sun of bravery which even the Puritans could scarce forbear to praise. But not only on account of bravery are the Cavaliers of King Charles worthy of honour. Whereas the Roundheads fought for liberty and material advantage (so they thought), the Royalists took arms merely for an ideal. Whatever may be thought of this ideal, all must own that these were noble men, who, giving for its sake lands, health, life itself, looked upon giving as their greatest joy, and gave with enthusiasm. Their brilliant failure remains one of the brightest pages in England's story. The Cavaliers of King Charles should never be forgotten.

Bright were these as blossom of old.

"I would not seem overcurious in search of an apt or inapt quotation," but nothing can be fitter than a line of Swinburne to praise at once and to describe the men who fought in a cause, the essence of which was enthusiasm.



The Tower of the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury.

BY THE REV. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.



RAVELLERS by rail approaching Shrewsbury Station cannot fail being struck with the noble appearance of the ancient Abbey Church and its massive western tower. The Benedictine Abbey of Shrewsbury was founded

* *Anglia Rediviva*, pp. 39, 43, 45.

† Quoted by Warburton, vol. iii., p. 111.

* See authority cited by Gardiner, vol. ii., p. 211. The letter is quoted by Green in *History of the English People*, vol. iii., p. 242, and by Skelton in *Charles I.*, p. 158.

† Gardiner, vol. ii., p. 211.

‡ Skelton, p. 39.

§ *Anglia Rediviva*, p. 44.

|| *Ibid.*, p. 50.

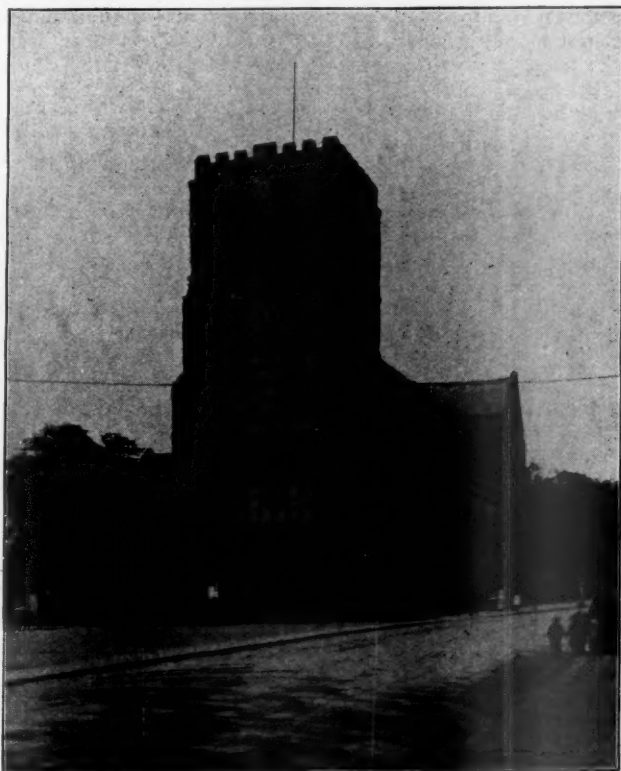
¶ Warburton, vol. iii., p. 106.

*** *Ibid.*, footnote.

about the year 1083 by Earl Roger de Montgomery, a companion of the Conqueror, to whom he gave nearly the whole county of Salop as a reward for his services. Earl Roger built Shrewsbury Castle and the Abbey Church and monastic buildings, and a few days before his death, in 1094, received the tonsure and became a monk of the Abbey, being shortly afterwards interred "in the

Dissolution, but the chancel and transepts were taken down. The vicarage of the Holy Cross was endowed at an early period, certainly early in the thirteenth century, as from that time a long list of vicars occurs.

The church was originally Norman, but in the fourteenth century the monks took down the westernmost part of the nave, and rebuilt it in the Perpendicular style then in vogue.



SHREWSBURY ABBEY CHURCH: WEST FRONT.

new church, between the two altars." The Abbey soon grew rich. At Domesday it possessed four manors and seven churches, besides the exclusive right of grinding the corn of the inhabitants of Shrewsbury. At its dissolution it possessed thirty-three manors; and its annual income was about £600. The nave of the Abbey church was parochial, and so escaped destruction at the

So that we have the curious spectacle of massive circular Norman pillars at the eastern end of the nave and fourteenth century pillars and arcading at the western end. On the site of the two westernmost bays of the Norman nave they built a broad and massive tower, of great dignity and beauty, and inserted on its west side a sumptuous Gothic window of seven lights. The church has

undergone several restorations—not always very happy ones—but in 1887, by the munificence of an anonymous donor, a splendid new chancel was erected from designs by Pearson, who has very successfully blended the Norman and the Perpendicular. At the east end, however, he designed a somewhat gaudy triptych, to serve for a reredos, which is not generally thought to harmonize with the surroundings. In 1894 the same generous benefactor gave the money to build a new roof and the clerestory of the nave. The church still lacks transepts, but except for this defect we have a singularly complete and handsome building.

The massive tower contains a peal of eight bells, which are supported upon a strong wooden frame, propped by great struts which rest against the walls. Owing to the faulty construction of the bell-frame, and the vibration from ringing the bells, alarming cracks have appeared in the south and north-east sides, which endanger the stability of the tower, and require almost immediate reparation. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and other experts have examined the fabric, and ultimately the Vicar and churchwardens decided to call in to their aid the well-known architect, Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A. Mr. Brakspear most carefully inspected the tower and the damage already existing there, and sent in a detailed report of the works required to be done. His report expresses so lucidly the present condition of the Abbey tower that I have no hesitation in reproducing portions of it.

"The present tower of the Abbey church was built about 1360 upon the site of the two westernmost bays of the Norman nave. Out of the great number of our large churches which formerly had this added feature, Shrewsbury is one of the few that remains to the present day. This is doubtless due to the builders doing away with the old walls of the nave, and building the new walls of the tower from the foundation, although they left the lower part of the Norman west wall to carry the new work.

"The tower is roughly 25 feet square internally at its base, and 104 feet high. The front is divided into three stages of unequal heights, flanked by shallow buttresses to the two lower stages. The bottom

stage has in the middle a Norman doorway of two members, with a doorway of three members inserted for strength at the time the tower was added. The centre stage is occupied by a large window of seven lights divided by a transom, beneath which the lights are solid. Over the window is an ogee crocketed label, and flanking it on either side, at the springing level, are niches in the buttresses, containing figures of the patron saints of the church, St. Peter and St. Paul. The top or belfry stage has a canopied niche in the centre, supported by the window label, and re-ains the original figure of a knight in armour. On each side the niche are two light windows with traceried heads and labels over. The tower is capped by a simple moulded cornice with a battlemented parapet above, built in brick at the time the roof was reroofed in 1647. The north and south sides of the tower are similar to each other, and have two three-light windows in line with those of the nave clerestory, and two above in the belfry stage similar to those on the west side. There are bold buttresses opposite the west face of the tower having two sets off, but opposite the east face it was originally intended to have flying buttresses across the aisles, which is shown by the toothing still remaining in the tower walls. The east face has belfry windows similar to the others, and there are circular staircases in each angle from the clerestory parapet that show externally in the form of shallow buttresses.

"The whole tower is built in red sandstone, with ashlar facings inside and out. Externally, particularly on the south and west sides, this stone has weathered very badly, and the buttresses in places have entirely decomposed, as also have the labels over the windows and some of the jambstones. The window tracery and niche with the figure on the west side are of a whiter and much harder stone that has weathered very little.

"The bells are supported upon a strong frame, which is further propped by great struts from the walls of the tower itself. Owing to this faulty construction of the bell-frame, the vibration from ringing the bells has caused an alarming crack to appear on the south side toward the west angle, through

the full thickness of the wall, and also in the stair turret of the north-east angle. As these cracks endanger the stability of the structure the matter of the bells should be the first thing attended to, and can only be remedied by rehanging the bells on a properly constructed frame supported only on beams kept as low down as possible, but the bells themselves may be kept up higher than at present, and so give more space for the ringers.

"As soon as this is attended to, the cracks can be dealt with. That on the south side can be rectified by cutting out the defective wall in pieces, and making, with new walling, a good bond with the sound work on either side. The treatment of the crack in the north-west turret will be more difficult, especially as at some time part of the already very thin outer wall on the north side has been cut away to make a chase for the flue from the heating boiler. This flue must be disposed of in some other way that may be afterwards decided upon, the outer face of the turret made good with new stone, and the inner crack treated as that upon the south side. When these two cracks and the bell-frame have been made good, the absolute stability of the structure will be insured, and the walls and buttresses can next be treated."

Mr. Brakspear's report then goes on to speak in detail of the work that will require to be done to the walls and buttresses, those on the south and west sides being far more decayed than the east and north faces. The cost of repairing the tower will be considerable, probably not less than £1,300, and with the additional cost entailed by rehanging the bells, the total expense will, in all likelihood, amount to £2,000. As the work urgently requires to be put in hand, the Vicar (the Rev. B. Blaxland) and the churchwardens of the Abbey church are busily engaged in collecting subscriptions for this purpose. Perhaps some readers of the *Antiquary* may feel inclined to give a helping hand!

The Abbey church contains many interesting monuments, some of them brought here from neighbouring churches. At the west end of the north aisle is an exceedingly fine monument to Richard Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons in Queen Eliza-

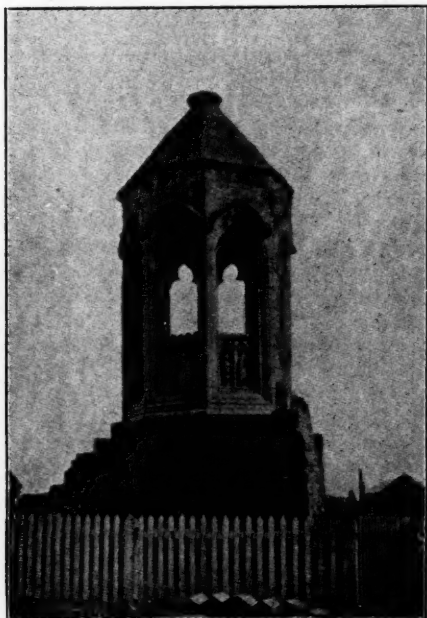
beth's reign; another to Sir William Charlton, 1524; and a Jacobean altar-tomb to William Jones, alderman, 1612. In the south aisle is the effigy of a knight in armour of the date of King John, which a modern brass declares to be Earl Roger, the founder! A cross-legged knight in armour is believed to be Sir Walter de Dunstanville, who died in 1240. On another monument is a foliated cross, and the figure of an ecclesiastic, with chalice, bell, book, and candle, and the letters T:M:O:R:E:U:A. There is an interesting effigy of a lawyer with a coif, of *temp.* Edward I.; and a figure of a knight in plate armour, with a long loose robe over it, and his head clad in a cowl. At the west end of the nave is a screen with foliated niches—perhaps a portion of a reredos—and usually called St. Wenefrede's shrine. The bones of St. Wenefrede were brought to the Abbey in 1137 and placed in a costly shrine, which tended to raise the church greatly in popular esteem.

The church was exceptionally rich in relics. Besides the body of St. Wenefrede, it possessed the body of St. Helerius, confessor. There were bones and hair of apostles, prophets, popes, bishops, martyrs, and confessors innumerable. Here, too, were portions of the robe and shift, couch and tomb of the Blessed Virgin, and some of her milk! But the more veritable relics were those of St. Thomas à Becket, which were brought from Canterbury by Abbot Adam shortly after the archbishop's murder, and included the rochet in which St. Thomas was wont to celebrate Mass, and a part of that in which he was martyred, some cloth stained with his blood and brains, and portions of his hair-shirt, girdle, cowl, and gloves. The curious will find a complete list of these relics in Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, ii., 42-43.

But little of the monastic buildings now remains. Much was swept away in 1840, when a new road was made. Of what is left the most interesting is the exquisitely carved octagonal stone pulpit of the refectory, of fourteenth century work. Mr. Hare pronounces it to be "the best of its kind, not only in England, but in the world."

Shrewsbury, with its fine old churches, its half-timbered houses, its castle, walls, schools,

and museum with an extensive collection of Roman remains from Uriconium, and its historical associations, is one of the most interesting places in the whole kingdom. Visitors go away charmed with what they have seen. It is one of those old-world places that Americans delight in. And yet, strangely enough, comparatively few Americans visit Shrewsbury. They land at Liver-



SHREWSBURY: THE OLD STONE REFECTORY PULPIT.

pool, pass a night at Chester, and the next day journey on to Stratford-on-Avon, little dreaming that in passing through Shrewsbury Station they are leaving unseen a town full of the most exquisite bits of antiquity that can anywhere be met with. To quote Hare once more, Shrewsbury is "beautifully situated, and a town which can only improve on more intimate acquaintance."



The London Signs and their Associations.

BY J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

(Continued from p. 348.)

THE Bear. Carriers were "every day to be had at the Beare in Basinghaw (Basinghall Street), whither came also those from Manchester (who lodged at the Beare), from Leeds, from Wakefield, and from Yorkshire generally."* This carriers' inn was in existence so late, at least, as 1742.†

"On Friday Sev'night last Mr. John Moor, formerly an Upholsterer in Pater-noster Row, who by Extravagancy was reduced to Poverty, and by Poverty brought to Distraction and Despair, hanged himself at the Bear Ale-house in Bow Street, Covent Garden. Before he did it, he wrote two Letters, one to his Mother, and another to a Woman, with whom it is said he kept Company, charging the Bearer not to deliver them till an hour after; which was accordingly observed. Wherein he told them, that Death to him was more eligible than Life; and that by the Time they should read those Lines he should be dead; which by the Event they found true. The Coroner's Inquest having sate upon the Body, brought in their Verdict, *Lunacy*."‡ This tavern was probably the *Brown Bear* (q.v.). The Bear was the sign of three old London booksellers, one in Chancery Lane, 1600; another in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1629-1638, 1675, 1682, 1690; and another without Temple Bar, opposite St. Clement's Church, 1597.§ Sir Thomas Overbury's *Wittie Conceits*, etc., was printed for Robert Allott at the Bear in St. Paul's Churchyard. In 1761 there was a Bear Alley in Addle Hill, Thames Street; in Fleet Ditch, and at London Wall; a Bear Street in Leicester Fields (v. Bear and Ragged Staff); Bear Yard in "Long Walk, King John's Court"; in Silver Street, and in Vere Street, Clare Market.||

* The *Carriers' Cosmographie*, by Taylor the Water-poet.

† *Daily Advertiser*, July 2 of that year.

‡ *London Journal*, May 19, 1721.

§ The *Bibliographer*, part 10, "Booksellers' and Printers' Signs."

|| *London and its Environs*, 1761, vol. i.

At the sign of the Bear at "High Park Corner" a Mr. Tresleler kept a livery-stable, where he sold "a most excellent and incomparable Cure for Horses troubled with Grease in the Heels, or Scratches, tho' broken out in the most violent manner, yea, altho' the Horse had it from the Damm."*

At the Bear in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields dwelt Robert Hullcap, who was "a parishioner of much respectability," and was chosen a vestryman in 1667, continuing such until 1682. . . . He was a considerable benefactor to the poor of the parish, having bequeathed a legacy of £40 per annum, "charged on certain messuages or tenements, late of Captain William Whitcombe, situate neare unto Drury Lane." This bequest the heir-at-law disputed, and in 1686 the parish relinquished further claim by accepting a certain sum.†

"To be Lett reasonable, And enter'd upon at Lady Day next, The Bear Tavern in the Strand; there are very good Vaults under the same; the House is in full Repair, and the fitting up of the Kitchen and other Things being to be left standing, will be ready for immediate Use."‡

At the Bear Inn in Drury Lane, notice is requested to be given of the finding of a "Grey Cornish Punch Gelding, under fourteen Hands, whitish Face, Dapple grey behind, mark'd with a K, cut in the Hair under the Ridge on the near side, cuts a little with the off Foot behind," which had strayed, or been stolen out of the grounds of William Whitmore, in the Parish of Chartsey, near Weybridge.§

"To be Lett, Two Houses in Bearbinder Lane, near the Mansion House, one lately the Bear Alehouse; the other lately occupied by a Baker. For further Particulars enquire of Mr. Cotterell, at the General Excise-Office in the Old Jewry."|| Bearbinder Lane, which is not mentioned by Cunningham, was at the bottom of George Street, Lombard Street, leading into St. Swithin's Lane, from the south end of

George Street.* Before its removal to Old Broad Street, the Excise Office was in Sir John Frederick's house, now Frederick Place, in the Old Jewry.

Of the Bear brewhouse, in Goodman's Fields, a rare brass token of the year 1760 is extant, appertaining to Thomas Jordan and Co.† See also advertisement by the Clothworkers' Company relating to the letting of nine houses facing the Bear Brewhouse in East Smithfield.‡

The Bear at "Bridge foot"—i.e., at the foot of London Bridge. There are several interesting notes relating to this tavern in Cunningham's *London*.§

There was a Bear near the Horse-ferry in Westminster in 1742.|| Cf. the Black Bear, Brown Bear, Old Brown Bear, Dog and Bear, Red Bear, and White Bear.

There was a Bear's Foot Alley at Bank-side;¶ but one cannot say with certainty whether this refers to a sign of the Bear's Foot or Paw, instances of which, believed to be derived from a family crest, occur, according to Larwood and Hotten, only in Cheshire and Lancashire.

The Bear and Harrow in Butcher Row, afterwards, when rebuilt, known as Picket Street, Strand. "At the Lincoln's-Inn-Fields Playhouse was Acted by the Command of the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Montacute, Grand Master" (of the Freemasons), "for the Entertainment of himself and his Brethren, Mr. Farquhar's Recruiting Officer, with great Applause, and to a very numerous and beneficial Audience: Between the Acts were sung two Masonry Songs, and in the Chorus join'd above 100 Brethren in the Pit and Boxes, who attended their Grand Master on Foot in Procession, cloathed with white Aprons and Gloves, from the Bear and Harrow in Butcher Row to the House, where they were honour'd with the Presence of the Earl of Strathmore, Lord Teynham, and other Persons of the first Quality and Distinction . . . a new Prologue was spoken by Mr.

* Elmes's *Topographical Dictionary of London*, 1831.

† *Beaufoy Tokens*, No. 541.

‡ *Daily Advertiser*, May 1, 1742.

§ See also Laurence Hutton's *Literary Landmarks*, pp. 295, 323, and Burn's *Beaufoy Tokens*, No. 236.

|| See the *Daily Advertiser* for July 3 of that year.

¶ *London and its Environs*, 1761.

* *London Journal*, December 8, 1722.

† Burn's *Beaufoy Tokens*, 1855, No. 528.

‡ *Daily Advertiser*, March 20, 1742.

§ *Post Boy*, April 27-29, 1714.

|| *Daily Advertiser*, June 5, 1742.

Quin, and the following Epilogue by Mrs. Younger, in Men's Clothes.* The old cant name for Butcher Row among coachmen was "The Pass," or "The Straits of St. Clements."†

The Bear and Key was a sign in Thames Street, in 1742, "over against Wigan's Key Gateway." "Just landed at Wigan's Key, A Parcel of fine Portugal Oranges, fit for Shrub; to be sold at One Guinea a Chest, fill'd up. Enquire of Mr. David Williams, at the Bear and Key," etc.‡ This sign does not allude to the animal so called, but to "bear," the original English name for barley, in later times retained only in the North, and especially in Scotland. "Knocked bear" is pounded barley. "At this quay were in 1761 landed vast quantities of corn, and formerly much bear, a small sort of barley now little used in England; tho' a great deal of it is brewed into ale and beer in Dublin, and from this grain Bear Key undoubtedly took its name."§

The Bear and Ragged Staff. The carriers from Crawley, Bedfordshire, and those from Netherley, Staffs, used to lodge at the Bear and Staff in Smithfield.||

"Dropt Yesterday, between the Bear and Ragged Staff in West Smithfield and the Bull Inn in Mims, a green Silk Purse, with about Twenty Guineas in it, some Receipts for Rent, and a Note of Hand for 4*l.* 4*s.*, etc. Whoever will bring the same to Mr. Nevil, at the Bear and Ragged Staff as above, shall have Five Guineas, and no Questions ask'd."¶

There was a Bear and Ragged Staff in Thames Street in 1663; ** a Bear and Ragged Staff Court in Drury Lane, and a Bear and Ragged Staff Yard in Whitecross Street, Cripplegate, both deriving their designation from the sign in 1761.†† Elmes, in his *Topographical Dictionary*, notes a Bear and

Ragged Staff Court in Whitecross Street in 1831, "about a furlong northward, on the left from Chiswell Street." He also notes a Bear and Ragged Staff Mews in Curzon Street, Mayfair, on the west side of the chapel. A lost dog is advertised for from the Bear and Ragged Staff in Poland Street.* Bear Street, Leicester Fields (now "Square") derives its name from the sign, probably, of the Bear and Staff, put up in honour of Robert Sydney, Earl of Leicester, whose town residence was in Leicester Fields. In fact, I think the modern carved stone sign outside the tavern is at present a Bear and Staff.

The Bear and Rummer. This old carved stone sign on the Wells Street side of a tavern at the corner of Mortimer Street, W.—the premises have, I think, lately been either altered or rebuilt, and possibly the sign has been removed—is one of the very few not alluded to in Mr. Philip Norman's *London Signs and Inscriptions*. There was another Bear and Rummer tavern in Gerrard Street, Soho.‡

The Beaver was a bookseller's sign in the Strand, between Ivy Bridge and Durham Yard, in 1667.†

The Beehive. This was the sign of the wax-chandler and the linen-draper, of which there are at least three surviving instances in London. No. 5, Blackmoor Street, a linen-draper's, still has such a sign, and the shop is still known to the teeming population of the neighbourhood as the Beehive, while the bill-heads used on the premises bear the sign at the top, with the motto beneath: "Nothing without Labour." The beehive shares with the vulture and the squirrel of the tinman the distinction of having been originally one of the very few living signs. The old-established wax-chandlers, Brecknell, Turner and Sons, 31, Haymarket, also, until their removal lately, displayed a carved sign of the Beehive high up on the outside wall of their premises. They were first established in 1762. Messrs. Cowan, in London Wall, wholesale wax-chandlers, also exhibit this sign. This firm was first established in Mansion House Street in 1740. The founder

* For this epilogue, see *St. James's Evening Post*, April, 1732.

† *Spectator*, No. 498.

‡ *Daily Advertiser*, July 17, 1742.

§ *London and its Environs Described*, 1761. See the *H.E.D.*, the *E.D.D.*, and Jamieson's *Dictionary of the Scottish Language*.

|| *Taylor's Carriers' Cosmographie*, 1637.

¶ *Daily Advertiser*, July 10, 1742.

** *Beaufoy Tokens*, No. 1, 148.

†† *London and its Environs* of that year.

* *London Evening Post*, May 1, 1718.

† *Daily Advertiser*, July 8, 1742.

‡ *Bibliographer*, part 10.

of Cowan's, who was knighted after his mayoralty, was he of whom the late Queen Victoria, on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's banquet, sympathetically exclaimed: "What a nice little Lord Mayor!"

There was a Beehive Alley on Snowhill, and a Beehive Court in Little St. Thomas Apostle's in 1761, both derived from such a sign.* According to Elmes's *Dictionary* there was a Beehive Passage in Leadenhall Street, which turned off at No. 14, Lime Street, in 1831.

The Bell. The Warrington and Lichfield coaches set out from the Bell in Wood Street every Monday and Wednesday morning, and from the George Inn in Warrington every Monday and Wednesday morning. Warrington was reached in four days, and Lichfield in two. "The Warrington will continue flying in four Days during the Summer Season."†

"This is to give Notice, That the Leicester and Derby Flying Waggon sets out from the Bell Inn in Wood Street every Monday Morning, and will be at Leicester on Wednesday, and at Derby on Thursday Evening: And the Waggon that sets out of Derby every Wednesday, will be in London on Saturday Morning, by Seven o'Clock; so that any Person may have Goods up to London, or down to Derby, in four Days, during the Winter Season as well as the Summer."‡

The Bell Inn and Tavern behind the church of St. Mary-le-Strand was also known in the middle of the eighteenth century as the "One Bell." It was a fashionable resort for people from the West Country, and many a May-day festival must have been witnessed from its windows, as the inn extended from the Drury Lane end of Wych Street to the Strand and stood under the shadow of the Strand Maypole. As early as 1718 the Bath and Bristol flying coach began "flying" from here, having started from the Saracen's Head in Friday Street on April 28 in that year. During what was called the flying season this coach ran every day of the week, the journey occupying one day, which is described as "a performance never done before." One Thomas Baldwin, citizen and cooper of London, was the coachman who

performed this feat, as it was evidently then considered. A "Three Days Coach" was advertised at the same time.* In May, 1742, the Bath flying coach had removed from the Bell to the Three Cups in Bread Street;† but in 1741 the Richmond Coach plied between the One Bell and the Castle Inn, Richmond, having just ceased running from the Greyhound in Drury Lane.‡ In an advertisement of 1742 an interesting list is given of the travelling outfit contained in a "Port-manteau Trunk" of a wealthy person of those days. It had been stolen from the One Bell in the Strand, and among the articles described, for which twenty-five guineas reward were offered, were "a black and white striped Lustring night gown, a black silk ditto, a white Paduasoy ditto, a yellow and white striped ditto, a grey Lustring ditto, about twenty shifts, twelve aprons, twelve Handkerchiefs, a pair of Stays, six pair of Shoes, a black Velvet Manteel and Hood, two silk ditto, several laced and plain Mobs and Ruffles, an old plain Gold Watch mark'd Etherington," and a quantity of jewellery, a double moidore, a silver chocolate-mill, and many articles in silver bearing on "a coat-of-arms on a Lozenge, three Boars' Heads, and a Fess."§

Near the Bell Inn was another sign of the Bell in Arundel Street, where Alexander Emerton, colourman, sold colours five pounds' worth of which "will paint as much Work as a House Painter will do for Twenty Pounds. He likewise sells (to the Ladies) all Sorts of Water Colours and Varnish, with everything necessary for the New Japanning; . . . also Italian Powders for cleansing Pictures."|| In the *London Evening Post* of February 14, 1738, Emerton's sign is advertised as the "Bell and Sun."

The Bell, New Fish Street. "This day if a man had any notes of them" (i.e., "seditious" parties of fugitive Catholics), "some of the parties might be had at the Bell Tavern in New Fish Street, as they are wont to meet there and make their Maundy."¶

* *London Evening Post*, May 1, 1718.

† *Daily Advertiser*, May 20-25, 1742.

‡ *Ibid.*, November 7, 1741.

§ *Ibid.*, March 25, 1742.

|| *Craftsman*, December 15, 1733.

¶ *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series*, 1594.

* *London and its Environs* of that year.

† *Daily Advertiser*, April 26 and June 15, 1742.

‡ *Ibid.*, December 12, 1741.

From the Bell in Aldersgate Street, which stood near Lauderdale House, Taylor the Water Poet, who is said by tradition to have "chopped verses" with Shakespeare, set out on his "Pennyles Pilgrimage" on July 14, 1618. He probably met on his way the waggon or coach from Hatfield and the carrier from Stamford, who, with the Hatfield carrier, both lodged, he tells us in his *Carriers' Cosmographie*, at the Bell in Aldersgate Street.

The Bell Hotel and Tavern, No. 63, Old Bailey, was in the middle of the eighteenth century a resort within the liberties of the Fleet Prison, much frequented by the antiquary William Oldys, who used to spend his evenings here, and it appears to have been he who first designated those who were confined to the rules and limits of the Fleet "rulers," not because they ruled, but because they were ruled. And at this tavern the man whose talents had obtained for him at the hands of the Duke of Norfolk the post of Norroy King-at-Arms, on account of his *Life of Sir Walter Raleigh*, drank himself to an untimely death in 1761. He was accustomed to keep a watchman regularly in his pay to lead him home to the Heralds' Office before twelve, that being the hour after which those who returned had to pay sixpence to the porter at the college. There is an ingenious epigram in one of his MSS. upon his own name:

In word and WILL I AM a friend to you,
And one friend OLD IS worth a hundred new.

But doubtless his friends would have benefited more by his friendship if he had been a better friend to himself: *Qui sibi amicus est, scito hunc amicum omnibus esse.*

The Bell in Carter Lane. The only letter in existence addressed to Shakespeare was written from this inn in Bell Inn Yard, 143, Carter Lane, St. Paul's Churchyard, by Richard Quyne, October 25, 1598. This was in 1850 in the possession of Mr. R. Bell Wheler, of Stratford-on-Avon.* A pamphlet relating to the house was formerly preserved by the landlady. The letter is now preserved, I think, at Stratford-on-Avon.

* See Cunningham's *London*.

While "joyful heirs and sad widows" regaled themselves at the Horn in Godliman Street, the Proctors of Doctors' Commons, in the early days of the eighteenth century, patronised the Bell in Carter Lane:

Here Proctors that delight in single Lives,
While they get Pelf by Licences for Wives,
Us'd some time since, for Eight Pence each per
Head,

To be at Dinner Season daily fed,
Till Tom [Tom Beedle, the landlord], who found
young Appetites too keen
For such a Sum, advanc'd those Pence to Ten.

The Vade Mecum for Malt-worms, part 2.

The old carved stone sign of the Bell which formerly distinguished No. 67, Knight-riders Street is now in the City Museum. The tavern was pulled down in 1890.

The "Bell" in Warwick Lane. The curious custom of dressing young women in white on the occasion of presenting a petition to royalty is mentioned in connection with arson at the Bell: "Yesterday at Noon, as her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was passing through the Guard-chamber at St. James's, seven young Women dress'd in white were waiting in the said chamber; and as her Royal Highness pass'd by, they presented a Petition to her, praying that her Royal Highness would intercede with his Majesty for the Pardon of Francis Owen, now under Sentence of Death in Newgate for setting Fire to the Bell Inn in Warwick Lane; and her Royal Highness was pleased to promise them to use her Endeavours with his Majesty for that purpose."*

At the Bell in Little Britain dwelt John Sprint, bookseller. Dr. Stephen Blacard's *Physical Dictionary* was printed for Samuel Crouch at the corner of Pope's Head Alley, near the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, and John Sprint at the Bell in Little Britain, 1702. In 1704 J. Nicholson and J. Sprint were two of the sellers of Dr. Benjamin Calamy's *Sermons*, and in 1707 *A General Treatise of Monies and Exchanges*, by a Well-Wisher to Trade, was printed for S. and J. Sprint and J. Nicholson in Little Britain. In 1716 *The Compleat Fisher, or the True Art of Angling*, by J. S., was printed for J.

* *St. James's Evening Post*, May 13, 1736.

and B. Sprint at the Bell in Little Britain. This quaint 48mo. measures but 5 by 2½ in.*

At the Bell in Little Britain was published "A Sermon preach'd in the Parish Church of St. Leonard's, Foster Lane, Sept. 14, 1729. By the Rev. Mr. Tho. Harrison, lately Pastor to a Baptist Congregation in London, but now conform'd to the Church of England: Wherein the Reasons for altering his Sentiments are assign'd, and his Conformity to the establish'd Church vindicated. *Errare Possum, Hæreticus esse Nolo.*—St. Aug. Printed for Theodore Sanders, at the Bell in Little Britain. Where may be had, the Second Edition of the Heroic Jew, a Dramatic Poem. By the same Author."† Sanders's predecessor Sprint was publishing at least as late as 1721. In the *London Journal* of September 2 for that year he advertises "The State of the Greatest King, set forth in the Greatness of Solomon, and the Glory of his Reign—viz., that Solomon's Kingdom was the most pleasant, most flourishing, and best fortified Kingdom in the World; his People the most honourable and happy People that ever were subject to any earthly Prince; Jerusalem the most admirable City, and the Temple built by Solomon (which is truly describ'd) the most wonderful House the World ever saw, the Expence laid out upon it amounting to a much greater Sum than all the Money in Europe can amount unto," etc. Added to this work was a treatise concerning the different kinds of gold and silver coins mentioned, with their specific gravity. By G. Renolds, "Professor of the Mathematics."

"To be Sold, A curious Parcel of Orange Juice, at Mr. Theophilus Hearsey's, the Bell, in Botolph Lane, near Billingsgate."

At the Bell in Mincing Lane, "The Brethren of the W.A.C.V.T. are desir'd to meet on Wednesday next, the 30th inst., at Six o'clock in the Evening, to chuse Officers for the Year ensuing, and on other special Affairs. ALB, Secretary. Note, Business will be over at Nine."‡ Judging from an advertisement in the same journal of October 29,

1741, this Bell was an alehouse towards "the end of Mincing Lane, next Great Tower Street."

"To be Sold, A Chaise made within these four Years together with a good Harness. Enquire at the Bell Inn on Addle Hill, Doctors' Commons."*

The Bell in Holborn. See the Old Bell.

The Bell in Coleman Street. There is a token extant of the year 1663 appertaining to the Black Bell in Coleman Street, probably identical with the Bell mentioned in the *Carriers' Cosmographie*, 1637: "The Carriers of Cambridge doe lodge at the Bell in Coleman Street; they come every Thursday."

"To be Lett, And enter'd upon at Michaelmas next, if requir'd, At the lower End of Coleman Street, The Bell Inn, now in the Occupation of Mr. Richard Marriott, of whom you may know Particulars."†

At the Bell in Little Mount Street is advertised "To be Sold Cheap, A Very good Coach that opens on the Sides like a Landau, but the Roof standing."‡

At the Bell Inn in St. John Street, Smithfield, the carriers from Hatfield, Hertfordshire, lodged (Taylor), and there, in 1742, were exhibited two enormous hogs, the heaviest ever seen in England, judged to weigh "eighty score." In girth they were "bigger than the biggest dray-horse, and measured from snout to tail upwards of ten feet." "They are prodigious creatures," says the advertisement, "and perhaps not to be matched in the whole world." They were from Reading, in Berks, and were to be killed at Mr. Freeman's shop in Fleet Market, where "any Gentleman who has a Mind to purchase any Part of the Hogs may be accommodated."§

(To be continued.)

* *Ibid.*, April 10, 1742.

† *Ibid.*, September 25, 1741.

‡ *Ibid.*, November 7, 1741.

§ *Ibid.*, February 20, 1742.

* The late Mr. H. S. Cuming, F.S.A. Scot., in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, June, 1893.

† *Craftsman*, October 4, 1729.

‡ *Daily Advertiser*, June 26, 1742.



Count Tallard's English Exile : A Bicentenary Note.

BY A. STAPLETON.

Unfortunate Tallard ! Oh ! who can name
The pangs of rage, of sorrow, and of shame,
That with mix'd tumult in thy bosom swell'd,
When first thou saw'st thy bravest troops repell'd !
Thine only son pierc'd with a deadly wound,
Chok'd in his blood, and gasping on the ground,
Thyself in bondage by the victor kept !
The chief, the father, and the captive, wept.

ADDISON : *The Campaign.*

IN Castle Gate, Nottingham, once the aristocratic quarter, but now a mere by-way, among divers other ancient mansions whose glory has departed, is one known as Newdigate House, having a unique historical interest. Its erection is ascribed to the reign of Charles II., about 1675, and, outwardly at least, it remains quite unchanged since the time when it was reared by one of the Warwickshire Newdigates, familiar to readers of George Eliot.

The one prominent episode in the history of the mansion occurred 200 years ago, when it became the temporary home of Marshal Count Tallard, taken prisoner by the English at the Battle of Blenheim, August 13, 1704. Here he lived for six years, when, on a change of government, he was set at liberty and returned to France. Many prominent French officers were also located in Nottingham on parole, while a second batch were sent to Lichfield. The idea in locating them in Midland towns was, doubtless, that of withdrawing the temptation to escape that the vicinity of a seaport might have held out.

When the prisoners first reached England they seem to have been detained in London for some months, probably while suitable arrangements were made for their reception, and were despatched northward about March, 1705. The journey was a slow one, made on horseback, for stage-coaches were not yet in being. A traveller who followed in their footsteps a few months later, lodging at the Swan, Market Harborough, records the following item : "Here we inquir'd into the truth of those Reports spread about London concerning the insolencies committed by Mobb on Mareschall Tallard and the other French Officers, who in their way to Notting-

ham were lodg'd at his house, and were inform'd 'twas onely occasioned by a few drunken fellows, who, when they had seen him, were satisfied and went away. The French Gentlemen have all their Victualls drest by their own Cookes, who make in particular excellent Soop. They travell'd but few miles in a day, having a great Equipage with them."

Tallard, with the majority of his fellow-officers, probably reached Nottingham about the commencement of April, 1705, and at once became comfortably settled in Newdigate House, then a stylish and modern residence. We have proof that he was in Nottingham by April 17, for on that date a cordial letter, yet preserved, was written to him from London by the Vice-Chamberlain, Thomas Coke, of Melbourne, Derbyshire, wherein the writer says : "I should hardly pretend to send to you Champagne and Burgundy, knowing how much they fail to be so good as those which one drinks in France. But having found that which we esteem in this country as being passably good, and not knowing if you yet possess any of the same, I have hazarded sending you fifty bottles of Champagne, and as many of Volney, by the carriers which have left here for Nottinghamshire this morning, and which will arrive Friday evening. I shall be very pleased if you find them to your taste." Shortly afterwards arrangements were made that the exile might import wine of his own choice.

In a reply letter written by Tallard from Nottingham on April 21, he says : "I return to you the books which you have had the kindness to lend me. And I profit at the same time by this opportunity to wish you *bon voyage*, and to assure you that no person in the world will ever take more part in all that interests you, nor will ever be with more truth, sir, your very humble and very obedient servant, than the Maréchal de Tallard." On the whole, it is abundantly clear that, short of repatriation, everything possible was done to make the prisoner forget his captivity, and it is evident he fully availed himself of the unrestricted opportunities for social and other relaxations.

Various indications go to show that the exile, in pursuance of a determination to become locally popular, overlooked no oppor-

tunity for self-advertisement. There was, for a town house, a considerable plot of ground attached to the Newdigate mansion, which he promptly obtained leave to transpose into an ornamental garden after his own heart. He completed his artistic scheme in a very few months, and "Tallard's Garden" became one of the sights of the town. A traveller in August, 1705, tells how, while in Nottingham, he went to see "Mareschall Tallard's house and Gardens, which did not answer the great expectation we had from the general discourse of their finery and grandeur. For on the contrary the French Prisoners live very privately, the Mareschall paying only 50s. per week for his Apartments. The Garden is but small, but is kept very neat. It is very well laid out into several Plotts. As we came back we saw the Mareschall, Count Soille, and two other Gentlemen, who were the only Prisoners then remaining. We saluted them with a Bow, which they returned very obligingly."

The high renown to which the Count's garden attained, very fortunately, led to a detailed plan and particulars being placed on record in *The Retir'd Gard'ner*, 1706, and they appear also to have been published in France. It is uncertain how long the garden itself survived unchanged after Tallard's departure. The latest allusion appears to be that of Daniel Defoe, who, in his *Tour through Great Britain*, published 1724-1726, says: "They showed us the Gardens of Count Tallard, who, in his Confinement here, after having been taken Prisoner by the renowned Duke of Marlborough, at the glorious Battle of Blenheim, amused himself with making a small but beautiful Parterre, after the French Taste, which happens not to be the reigning one with us at present. 'Tis said, likewise, that this gallant Gentleman left behind him here some *living* Memorandums of his great Affection and Esteem for the English Ladies." The site of Tallard's famous garden, overlooked by houses that existed in his day, though bisected by a later party wall, yet remains unbuilt on, although it cannot be hoped that it will so continue for many years longer, in view of its value as building land.

The sparse records that survive concerning Tallard in exile tend to show, as we have said, that he made the most of life. He was

evidently a welcome guest at most of the great houses in the neighbourhood of Nottingham, wherefrom we gather that his liberty of range comprised a wide area, possibly as much as he chose to cover in the limits of a day's journey. The printed Cowper Manuscripts prove that he visited at Bretby and Melbourne in Derbyshire, accompanied by some of his fellow-officers, with English gentlemen. Another authority mentions a visit to Belvoir Castle, where, in the Long Gallery, the Duke of Rutland "treated Mareschal Tallard, and the rest of the French Officers, very splendidly, and was serv'd all in plate." Of course, in those days, everybody in England was familiar with Tallard's name and fame, and with the episode of his capture, his exile, and his location in the Midland town of Nottingham. A vulgar contemporary ballad has the lines:

If he'll take t'other bout, we'll let Tallard out,
And much he's improv'd, let me tell you,
With Nottingham ale at every meal,
And good pudding and beef in his belly.

But though authoritative history has little to say concerning Tallard's doings in Nottingham, a reflex of his fame exists in the numerous traditions — largely, we fear, apocryphal — associated with his long sojourn, when he doubtless became a familiar figure in and about the old town. The Count is credited with the original cultivation of celery in Nottingham, the plant having flourished hitherto only in a wild state about the lanes and ditches. His undoubted versatility is certainly exaggerated when the Count is proudly mentioned as having been the architect of two fine residential properties in the market-place, for they antedate his time.

One local writer states that: "He occupied his compulsory leisure by cultivating a garden, full of rare flowers and most tastefully laid out. The Nottingham housewives he blessed by writing a little cookery-book, which taught them especially the art of making rolls and fancy bread. These light pursuits the Marshal varied, says tradition, by setting the boys in the market-place to trials of their skill at wrestling and fisticuffs, for suitable rewards; and Tallard and his companions were lost in admiration at the early-developed power of receiving 'punish-

ment,' and the love of fairplay shown by the young Britons, giving it as their opinion that in these respects they were above all the other species of the genus boy to be found in the world—though whether the Nottingham mothers regarded the cookery-book as a set-off for this employment of their sons is somewhat questionable." Again, we are told a story that need not be taken very seriously: "During the time Marshal Tallard was a prisoner at Nottingham it is said he wrote to the King of France, telling him to continue the war, for England was nearly drained of men. Shortly afterwards he went to see Goose Fair, and he immediately wrote off to France, counselling His Majesty to give up the war, because he had seen as many men in one English market-place as could conquer the whole of France!"

Disregarding the many fables, however, it is only reasonable to suppose that, being everywhere received as an honoured guest, and taking part in all that went to lighten and brighten local life, the Count, with his remarkable personality, ingratiated himself into the hearts of the people. As in the case of *The Prisoner of Chillon*, Tallard might have said, "My very chains and I grew friends," and when the order for his release arrived in 1711 he must have received it with mixed feelings, and must have taken his final departure with dimmed eyes.

Newdigate House, fenced from the street by rails and gate of artistic contemporary wrought ironwork, has long since fallen from its high estate. Some eighty years ago the grand staircase was removed, and the building divided into two tenements. The front half, at present rented by an antique dealer, is no longer inhabited. It remains, however, in its original state, as well inwardly as outwardly, all the rooms and the lower hall being wainscotted in Baltic deal or fir, with large panels, but no artistic woodwork. The rear section of the mansion, to which one-half the site of the historic garden, surrounded by stately old trees, yet remains attached, is tenanted by Mr. A. Page, who very kindly afforded facilities for inspection. Unfortunately, this section has in the past been extended and remodelled to such an extent as to leave no outward trace of its Stuart origin. Here we mean architecturally, for,

beyond the evidence of stopped doorways, formerly communicating with the front half of the mansion, the expert will not fail to note such retained fittings as have escaped various devastating alterations. In the largest room on the first floor occur the principal objects of interest now surviving—to wit, an ornate chimneypiece of carved woodwork, with a doorway to correspond. A story higher, in the billiard-room, are two old square-panelled doors, which, with their hinges, are likewise as old as the house. There are also ancient rock-cellar. All these things must have been familiar features in the eyes of Marshal Tallard and his companions two hundred years ago.



The Whitgift Hospital of the Holy Trinity.

BY ALFRED CHAS. JONAS, F.S.A. SCOT.



HIS speaking evidence of a good man's munificence was founded in 1596 and finished in 1599. It was built some distance from ancient Croydon, close to the "highway leading to London," on an eminence overlooking the then Archbishop's palace, and on ground occupied by the old inn, the Checker, a tenement joining it, the Old Swan, and other land. From particulars and accounts of the building (Lamb. MS. Lib., No. 275) we learn the whole cost of the hospital was £2,716 11s. 1d.

To-day the hospital is in the centre of the modern town of Croydon. The demolitionists seem to ignore the fact that the hospital is not the cause of offence, if any, but rather those are who, time after time, have sold the poor people's land and houses, and thus have been the means of building close to and around it, and have created the supposed danger complained of.

A fact which is forced upon those who derive pleasure and instruction from the study of ancient buildings and institutions is, that our forefathers produced the beautiful and consistent; the result was the fulfilment of their generous motives. Can the same be

said of "up-to-date" erections? The almshouses of the Elizabethan period are beautiful, and were then the accomplishment in full of the purposes aimed at.

We have to go back many centuries to find the prototype of such buildings as Whitgift's Hospital of the Holy Trinity. A "kil," or "cil," meaning a cell or retreat, sacred or otherwise, was sheltered and secluded, the acme of a place of repose, removed from the turmoil of the outer world.

A few steps from the busy street places the visitor in an atmosphere at once calm and peaceful, a serenity almost religious—in short, the change to a stranger, not

their rights and privileges, hustled from the "common hall" to make room for a meeting-place of those gentlemen who are called "governors," and who, comparatively, luxuriate in the comfortable chairs when they meet, while their rightful owners have to content themselves with dilapidated wooden seats in the quadrangle, upon which to rest their aged limbs and breathe the circumscribed air, which the governors, in their wisdom, have limited on all sides, and would, no doubt, upwards if possible.

From the inner porch the Archbishop's rooms are reached, now occupied by the warden, Alfred Jones, B.A., and previously by his predecessors in office, in accordance with the founder's statutes. The rooms consist of what was once called the "great audience chamber," Whitgift's sanctum, his bedroom above, reached by the original stairs, and the kitchen, which is at the north end of the great chamber. The latter is panelled to a height of above 7 feet with dark oak wainscot, and has a carved overmantel which has been made a study by many artists, some of whom were of no mean order.

The sanctum is also panelled with oak, as is the bedroom, the latter being of peculiar interest from the fact that it has a remarkable fine oak door of the period, with secret locks as well as its ancient ordinary one, while the two sets of hinges upon which the door is hung will only whet the desire of an antiquary to exhaustively examine all the rare ornamental ironwork in the building, in locks, keys, bosses, keyhole-guards, etc., which is a study in itself.

There are a number of interesting relics still in this hospital, such as mazers and bowls, etc. The mottoes on the latter are facetious and pointed, such as "What, sirrah, hold thy peace!" "Thirst satisfied, cease." One of the basins or bowls, the records inform us, was given by Dean Nevill, of Canterbury. In the audience chamber there hangs the sign of the Old Swan public-house before mentioned. This hostelry was one of the oldest in the country, its title-deeds dating, I believe, back to the time of Edward IV.

Original documents are here seen of great interest and age, such as a rent-charge of £13 6s. 8d. on Lancaster College, St. Paul's, London, now Cook's warehouse. This

3 N



WHITGIFT HOSPITAL: QUADRANGLE SHOWING ELIZABETHAN CHIMNEY.

familiar with cloister life, is astounding, if not awe-inspiring. This requires to be felt to be thoroughly appreciated. Whitgift's Hospital, in Croydon, is quadrangular and built of brick. Entering the quadrangle and casting the eyes to the north-east of the tiled roof, one can see an entire chimney of the Elizabethan period. The oratory forms the south-east angle, the "common hall" and kitchen the north-east angle, and the remainder of the quadrangle forms the dwelling-houses, or ought to do, of, as Archbishop Whitgift was pleased to call them, "his poor brethren and sisters." The legatees of the good Archbishop have been practically, as in most of

charge was for a thousand years. To this deed there are nine coats-of-arms, one of them being of the family of Lucy, of Stratford-on-Avon. This Lucy attempted to prosecute Shakespeare, and was immortalized by him in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*.

Above the east window of the hospital chapel, or oratory, are the following words cut in stone and let into the brickwork:

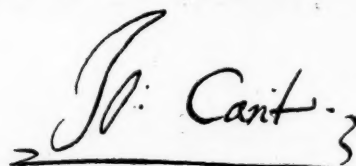
EBORA CENSIS
HANC FENESTRA (M)
FIERI FECIT
1597.

The records inform us that the man of York was chaplain to Archbishop Whitgift, whose name was William Thornhill, "who was at the charge of the great-wyndow in the Chapple for stone, yron, and glasse worke whiche cost hym 12 lb. 16s. and 8d." The list of benefactors is in itself of great interest in many ways, but to arrive at all that was given by the charitable other records must be searched. For instance, there is an entry in the ledger as follows: "Arch Bishop of Canterbury, Dr. Saker, soon after (1768) fell ill, and on the 3rd. of August following departed this life, leaving many excellent charities, among others £500 to this Hospital after the death of Mrs. Talbot and Miss Talbot her daughter." Ah! there are many things hidden in the records of ancient charities which might do enormous good to the poor if daylight was brought to bear upon them.

The worse than vandal hand has been ever at work since the first taste of the juice of many charities, such as Whitgift's orange, was relished. The little school which Archbishop Whitgift built and endowed was to be absolutely free; the orchard, the bowling-green, the walnut-garden, the vines, the schoolmaster's house and garden, the poor brethren's simple feasts, the duties of the Bishop's warden and representative, the "apricocke"-trees, the roses, which at one time numbered 600 "rosesets"—all have gone, and a great deal more. But what for? Ah! there is the "rub." Out of an annual income of, say, £15,000, the poor, for whom all was intended, get now as many hundreds.

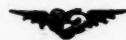
Now their roof is threatened, but, thanks to a little public, if not Christian, spirit which has arisen, it may be found that, although

the "orange" has been fairly squeezed, the small remainder of the succulent fluid and rind may not be found so easy to digest. Recently considerable indignation has been aroused in Winchester owing to a proposal to destroy the old Cheeseshill Rectory. It is suggested that the nation should purchase and preserve it as a relic of bygone days. In Whitgift's Hospital of the Holy Trinity we have an ancient building surrounded by the halo of ages and all that is good, and which does not cost, or require to cost, the nation or town of Croydon a penny, but actually has been the means of educating



THE AUTOGRAPH OF ARCHBISHOP WHITGIFT.

(made the means, I ought to say) hundreds of young men and lessening the "poor rates." Yet, strange to say, the enemies of this ancient and historic building are found "within our gates," at our very doors, and they are not the savage and uncultured Danes of a thousand years ago, but gentlemen of the twentieth century, local guardians, rulers—ay, and some educated persons who would rather see an up-to-date business place than this, the only really historic building Croydon can boast of! Let me apply the following: "Si antiquitatem spectes est vetustissima, si dignitatem est honoratissima, si jurisdictionem est capacissima."



Hazlitt's
"Bibliographical Collections
and Notes": Supplement.

(Concluded from p. 350.)

T. A.

A Rich Storehouse, Or Treasure for the Diseased . . . now fourthly corrected, augmented and enlarged, by G. W., practitioner in Phisicke and Chirurgerie. ¶ At

London, Printed by Raph Blower, 1607.
4°. Coat of Arms, title and dedication to
Sir William Rider, Lord Mayor, 3 ll.
B—C c in fours, C c 4 blank. *B. M.*

TAYLOR, JOHN, *Water-Poet.*

The Old, Old, very Old Man: Or, the
Age and long Life of Thomas Parr, the
Son of John Parr of Winnington, . . .
London. Printed and are to be Sold by
John Nutt, . . . MDCCIII. 4°, A—D in
fours + portrait and Publisher, F. P., to the
Reader, 2 ll.

Nonsense upon Sence: Or Sence upon
Nonsense. Chuse you whether, or neither.
Written upon White Paper, in a Browne
Study, betwixt Lammass Day and Cam-
bridge, in the Yeare aforesayd. By John
Taylor. London, Printed in the Yeare
1651. 8°, 7 printed leaves, an 8th having
been probably blank.

TORRINGTON, ARTHUR, EARL OF.

An Impartial Account. . . . London,
Printed for Robert Fowler, 1691 4°,
A—C in fours: D—E, 2 ll. each.

TREATISE.

[A Treatise in verse and 7-line stanzas on
Love and Marriage. 4°. At the end
occurs:]

Emprèted in fletestrete by Wynken de
Worde

Dwellynge in the famous cyte of London
His hous in the same at the sygne of
the sone.

See my *Bibliographical Collections and Notes*,
1903, p. 437. This is the fragment, there referred
to, of some otherwise unknown work. The
device of the printer is on the v^o. of the leaf
containing the above-given colophon.

TREATISE.

A certayn treatyse moste wyttely deuyd
orygynally wrytten in the Spaynshe, lately
Traducted in to Frenche entytled, *Lamant
mal traicte de samye*. And nowe out of
Frenche in to Englysshe, dedicat to the
ryght honorable lorde Henry Erle of
Surrey, one of the Knyghtes of the moste
honorable ordre of the Garter, Sōne and
heyre apparaunt to the ryght hygh and
myghtie prynce Thomas duke of Norfolke,
hygh Treasourour, and Erle marshall of
Englande. [Col.] Imprynted by me

Robert Wyer / dwellynge in seynt Mar-
tyns parysshe at Charyng Crosse. Cum
priuilegio / ad imprimendum solum.
Sm. 8°, A—R in fours: S, 6. With
several curious woodcuts borrowed from
other books.

The dedication of the translator from the
French, John Clerc, to the Earl of Surrey is
dated from Lambeth, 17 March, 1541[-2].

TURLER, JEROME.

The Traveiler of Ierome Turler, deuinded
into two Bookes. The first contayning
a notable discourse of the maner, and
order of traueiling ouersea, or into straunge
and forein Countreys. The second com-
prehending an excellent description of the
most delicious Realme of Naples in Italy.
A Woorke very pleasaunt for all persons to
reade, and right profitable and necessarie
vnto all such as are minded to Traueyll.
Imprinted at London by William How, for
Abraham Veale. 1575. 8°, A—N in
eights.

Sotheby's, July 4, 1903, in lot 971, a copy
given to Gabriel Harvey by Edmund Spenser,
1578, but wanting a leaf. With Harvey's MSS.
notes and some in a second hand.

WALLER, SIR WILLIAM.

Divine Meditations Upon Several Occa-
sions: With a Dayly Directory. By the
Excellent Pen of Sir William Waller, K^t.
London, Printed by B. Griffin for Benj.
Alsop . . . 1680. Sm. 8°, A—O in eights.
With a portrait of Waller by N. Yeates.

Divine Meditations. . . . By a Person of
Honour. London. Printed by B. Griffin
for Benj. Alsop, . . . 1682. Sm. 8°,
A—K in sixes, K 6 blank.

The copy used possessed no portrait. As
Waller's name is here withdrawn, perhaps this
impression was issued without one.

WARD, EDWARD.

Hudibras Redivivus: Or, A Burlesque
Poem on the Times. Part the First [to
Part 24]. London, . . . 1705—[1707].
4°. 2 vols., each of 12 parts. In verse.

Each part has a separate title, and those
belonging to vol. 1 are separately signatured;
but the 12 parts of vol. 2 go from A 2—4 B 2 in
fours, and there are no special titles to vols. 1
and 2. The parts were sold at 6d. each.

The Long Vacation: A Satyr. Address'd
to all Disconsolate Traders. London, . . .

1708. Price Six-pence. 4°, A—F, 2 leaves each. In verse.

Bound up with the *Hudibras* in coeval gilt calf.

WHITTINTON, ROBERT.

Whitintoni editio cū interpretamēto Frācisci nigri Diomedes de Accentu in pedestri oratione potius q̄ soluta obseruanda. [Col.] Explicit Whitintoni Laureati Editio nuperrime recognita: diligenterq; nostre salutis anno. M.CCCC. XIX. impressa Lōdini per Winādū de Worde. Kal'. Noue'. 4°, A⁸: B⁴: C⁸. With the device beneath the colophon.

YEAR BOOK.

Anno. xi°. Henr[i]ci. vii. [This is a head-line on Aii, Ai being deficient. On the last page is Wynkyn de Worde's early device within a border supported on a spray of flowers. There is no colophon.] Folio. A⁸: B—E in sixes. Long lines.

Anno regni Regis Henrici. viij. Tertio [et Quarto]. Folio. A⁶: B⁴: C⁵: [new title to Quarto] D—E in fours. With the royal arms on the back of each title, with portcullis, etc., and Pynson's device (inlaid in this copy) on E 4 recto.

Anno secundo, & tertio, Edovardi Sexti. Actes made in the session of this present Parliament. . . . [Col.] ¶ Richardvs Graftonvs Typographus Regius excudebat Anno domini. 1552. . . . Folio.

A different issue from that previously described, but collating with it.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

THE ROMAN FORT AT NEWSTEAD

(From the *Scotsman*, October 28, 1905).



ONSIDERABLE progress has been made during the past summer in the excavation of the Roman fort at Newstead, near Melrose, undertaken by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Evidence has been obtained that there have been two occupations of the site. On the south side, beneath the great rampart, which forms the leading feature of the defences, the ditch of an earlier fort was found.

The black deposit in the bottom shows that it must have been open for some considerable time. Among this deposit were picked up oyster-shells and a well-preserved bronze stylus. Behind the ditch holes for posts have been noted, suggesting a palisade. On the east side of the camp the older ditch runs inside the later defences. At the eastern gate, the Porta Prætoria, the arm of the ditch coming from the north is deflected outwards so as to overlap the gate and form a protection to the roadway. The same feature occurs in the defences of the gate belonging to the second occupation. While the first and second line of ditches terminate on either side of the road crossing them at right angles, the third ditch is deflected outwards to protect the entrance, turning the roadway southward.

The old ditch has been found at the north-east corner of the fort, running towards the west, just within the secondary defences, which suggests that the earlier, no less than the later, fort was of unusually large extent.

In the interior the usual buildings of a military station are being traced. Some further work has been done upon the large house, bounded on the east by the Via Principalis, and the main rampart on the south. The position of the corridor giving access to the rooms on one side, and to the interior courtyard on the other, has been defined. A curious feature of the plan is the occurrence of an apsed apartment, projecting into the courtyard from the north side of the house—possibly a shrine. Immediately to the north of this house, which was probably the commandant's quarters, lies a buttressed building, the granary or storehouse of the fort. It has as yet only been outlined. The interior has still to be investigated. Further north of this building lies the prætorium of the camp. The general plan is of the usual type found at Housesteads or Birrens—an outer courtyard surrounded by a colonnade on the north, south, and east sides, an inner courtyard with a colonnade along the east side, and against the west or back wall of the building a row of small chambers. A peculiar feature of the plan is to be noted in a chamber 16 feet square, occupying a position in the outer courtyard opposite the entrance. The remains of the foundations admit of the

plan being traced with considerable accuracy. Many of the large squared stones which formed the bases of pillars in the colonnade are *in situ*, or, where they are amissing, the foundations of river stones set in clay on which they were placed. At the north-west angle of the outer courtyard several feet of the stone gutter which caught the water from the roof above is still in its original position.

The collection of relics found during the operations continues to grow. Of peculiar interest are the objects obtained in clearing out a great pit in the outer courtyard of the Prætorium. At the surface its diameter was 20 feet. It was filled in with the débris of the building above, containing many tons of roughly-dressed stones, together with large blocks similar to those forming the colonnade bases, and one or two showing carefully-tooled decorative patterns. The first find of importance was met with at 8 feet in depth, where human remains were found, along with a beautifully patinated ring fibula and some beads—remains, no doubt, of a necklace. At 12 feet an altar made its appearance lying face down in the black mud. Probably it stood in the shrine above, and was cast into the pit when the building was abandoned. The dedicatory inscription is clearly cut, and in perfect preservation: "I.O.M. G. ARRIVS DOMITIANVS C. LEG. XX. V. V.V.S.L.L.M." "To Jupiter Optimus Maximus Gaius Arrius Domitianus, Centurion of the 20th Legion Valeria Victrix, pays his vow willingly, cheerfully, and deservedly." Beneath the altar lay a brass coin of Hadrian. From the lower depths of the pit came the heads of several oxen—the *Bos longifrons*—of two horses, and bones of sheep, pig, and the red deer; a quantity of leather, which had evidently formed parts of garments; and a piece of red pottery with the maker's name, PROBVS, stamped upon it. The most interesting discovery was made towards the bottom of the pit, which was reached at a depth of 25 feet. A well-preserved skull of a man and portions of a second skull were found. Near them were the remains of an iron corselet ornamented with bronze plating, fragments of plates which protected the arms and shoulders, and upwards of 350 scales of brass, which had formed part of the armour. The wet mud had preserved the bright golden

colour of the metal. Lying on the bottom were pieces of many amphoræ, some shoes, a couple of knives (one, with its handle of horn, in excellent preservation), a small bucket hooped with iron, and a quern.

Another pit, situated near the east gate, yielded a further collection of bones, a spear-head, and a large number of oyster and mussel shells. A number of spear-heads have been found in the trenches around the gate, all much corroded and difficult to preserve, as also specimens of the pilum and arrow-head. From the same trenches came a small intaglio, evidently once set in a ring, with a well-cut figure of Ganymede feeding an eagle. The pottery forms a collection of considerable interest and variety. Among the latest finds are the pieces of a beautiful bowl of red Samian ware, which it has been found possible to reconstruct almost in its entirety. The surface of the bowl is divided into panels. On either side of a decorative floral motive repeated four times stand figures of Victory bearing the crown and palm, and of Diana with her bow and hind; while in the other panels are spirited representations of the lion and wild boar, and of a bird-catcher casting a net over a small bird. The bowl is of a type made in France at the end of the first or early in the second century. That such a fragile thing could find its way to Newstead is proof of the peace that reigned over the great highways of the Empire. J. C.



At the Sign of the Owl.



MR. MURRAY will shortly publish a book which, it is thought, will constitute an entirely new departure in artistic typography. It is *The Triumphs of Petrarch*, translated into English by Mr. Henry Boyd, and having an introduction by Signor Guido Biagi. The English edition will be

limited to 100 numbered copies, printed on Italian hand-made paper, with ten printed on parchment. The type has been shaped after

the letters used by the most accomplished scribes of the fifteenth century. Then the cover is to be inlaid with bosses of antique bronze, bearing the Medici emblem, and altogether Petrarch will have a fine setting.

Mr. Thomas Greenwood has presented his splendid collection of bibliographical books—some 10,000 volumes—to the Manchester Free Library. Mr. Greenwood is well known as the author of a *Life of Edward Edwards*, and as an enthusiastic advocate of municipal libraries. In forming his collection he has interpreted the term "Bibliography" in its widest sense. His library contains all that relates to books and the methods by which they have been produced in ancient and modern times, including the history of parchment and paper, of MSS.—illuminated and other—the history of the invention and development of printing, the art of the book-binder, and the history of bookselling. Full details of this collection, so generously presented to "Cottonopolis," may be found in the *Manchester Guardian* of October 20, which mentions that, besides the books about books, the library contains some valuable examples of the subjects treated—MSS. on papyrus, vellum, and paper; curious specimens of early Dutch books, with the chains by which they were attached to the reading shelves of the old libraries; a fine "horn book" in ivory; specimens from the Aldine and other famous presses; many examples of fine bindings; pigmy books and mammoth books; with collections of literary portraits and other miscellaneous examples. I congratulate the City of Manchester on its good fortune, and Mr. Greenwood on his public-spirited generosity.

Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd., one of the newest of publishing firms, announce that they have in preparation a new volume of criticism by Dr. Stopford A. Brooke, at present provisionally entitled *The Poetic Movement in England*. The book will be uniform in size and style with the original editions of the same author's *Tennyson* and *The Poetry of Robert Browning*. It will contain, among others, literary appreciations of Matthew Arnold, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, A. H. Clough, and William Morris.

The illustrated supplement to the *Academy* of November 4 contained two papers of much interest to bookmen. The first treated of "Old Bindings as Literary Hunting-Grounds." Three excellent illustrations showed examples of fragments of rare and early printed books and manuscripts found in use as fly-leaves and linings for the boards of bindings. The writer, Mr. Strickland Gibson, pointed out how rich a harvest the Oxford binders must have reaped among the manuscripts cast out by Edward VI.'s Commissioners. Bale tells us that "Of those Lybrarye Bokes . . . some they sold to the Grossers and sope sellers, and some they sent over see to the Bokebynders, not in small nombre, but at tymes whole Shypps full, to the wonderynge of the foren Nacyons. . . . I knowe a merchaunt man, which shall at thys tyme be namelesse, that bought the contentes of two noble Lybraryes for XL shyllynge pryce, a shame it is to be spoken. Thys stuffe hath he occupied in the stede of gray paper by the space of more than these X yeares, and yet he hath store ynough for as many yeares to come." This "great spoil of books," says Mr. Gibson, "may well account for the very large number of leaves from precious manuscripts that are found lining Oxford bindings produced after the Reformation. An ignorant binder could not be expected to discriminate between the precious and the worthless; the leaves of an illuminated Sarum Missal or of a twelfth-century English Chronicle were just as serviceable to him as blank parchment, and doubtless much cheaper. The Sarum Missal which provided Joseph Barnes with fly-leaves and linings must have been one of the most magnificent of its kind, and there is probably no Sarum Missal in existence that would have surpassed it in beauty. But even Barnes was not such a miscreant as that other Oxford binder who cut to pieces the English Chronicle, for there is good reason to believe that he destroyed much invaluable history." The second paper was by Mr. A. W. Pollard, who dealt with "Title-pages, Old and New," with seven illustrations.

The Cambridge University Press has issued during the present year four photogravure facsimiles of rare fifteenth-century books

printed in England, and it is proposed to follow these with four more in 1906 and four in 1907. The books are printed upon hand-made paper, and are bound in sage-green paper boards, quarter vellum, with vellum side labels, and vary in price from 10s. to 20s. net.

M. Jules Lemaitre's address on Wednesday week, says the *Athenæum* of November 4, at the annual public meeting of the five French Académies, was a charming discourse on the "Culte des Vieux Livres," of which a full report appeared in *Les Annales Politiques et Littéraires* of last Sunday. M. Lemaitre confessed to a weakness for old bindings, of which the designs are never of a "géométrie irréprochable : toujours quelque tremblement ou quelque hésitation des lignes nous rappelle et nous présente la main vivante et mobile de l'ouvrier qui les exécuta." He insists, moreover, that a classic is much better in its contemporary dress and type than in a modern impression: "Ce sera comme si l'aspect et le toucher du vieux livre vous inclinaient à l'état d'esprit des ancêtres pour qui ces moralités et ces histoires furent écrites."

A very fine edition of Thomas à Kempis's *Imitation of Christ* is just coming out with Messrs. Kegan Paul. It is limited to 500 copies for England and America, and is printed on hand-made paper, with ten copies on real vellum. The initial letters and title-pages of these copies are beautifully illuminated by hand, and the design is different in each copy. The book-collector can thus enjoy the happiness of having something possessed by nobody else.

In the course of December Mr. W. J. Hay, of John Knox's House, Edinburgh, will publish *The Hammermen of Edinburgh and their Altar*, being extracts from the records of this incorporated trade from 1494 to 1558 A.D., with introductory notes by John Smith, author of *A Handbook and Directory of Old Scottish Clockmakers*. I hope this volume may be only the first of a series of trade records of the Scottish capital, which would be welcomed as a valuable contribution to material for history, and would form an ex-

cellent supplement to the work of the Scottish History Society, with whose publications this volume will range.

The plays and poems of Robert Greene will be issued immediately by the Clarendon Press in two volumes uniform with the Oxford editions of Kyd and Lyly. The work is edited by Professor Churton Collins, who has spared no pains, so far as the text is concerned, to make this the final edition of Greene's writings. The notes have been shaped, as far as possible, to illustrate the characteristics of the early Elizabethan drama.

I hear that Mr. Swinburne's collection of essays on the Elizabethan dramatists is likely to be published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus in January.

The Bibliographical Society will issue three books to its members early in December. The first, by Mr. Gordon Duff, is *A Century of the English Book Trade*, being short notices of all printers, stationers, bookbinders, and others connected with it, from the issue of the first dated book in 1457 to the incorporation of the Company of Stationers in 1557; the second is *A Short Catalogue of English Books in Archbishop Marsh's Library, Dublin, printed before 1641*, prepared by the Rev. Newport White, D.D., Marsh's Librarian; and the third volume will be the third part of *Hand-Lists of English Printers*, compiled by Messrs. Gordon Duff, W. W. Greg, R. B. McKerrow, and A. W. Pollard.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

SALES.

IN the past two days Mr. Dowell has sold by auction in his rooms at 18, George Street, Edinburgh, the library of architectural works formed by the late Mr. George Henderson, architect, and also a collection of theological and general literature, including the books of the late Rev. Dr. Paton, Dumfries, and the Rev. J. L. Evans, Peebles. The works belonging to Mr. Henderson included the following: Viollet-le-Duc (E.), *Dictionnaire Raisonné de L'Architecture Fran-*

çaise du X. au XVI^e Siècle, illustrated, 10 vols., large 8vo. (Bance et Morel, Paris, 1854-75), £8 10s.; MacGibbon and Ross's *Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, 5 vols. (Edinburgh, 1837-92), £7 7s.; MacGibbon and Ross's *Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland*, 3 vols. (1896 and 1897), £3 15s.; Gailhabaud (J.), *L'Architecture du V^{me} au XVII^{me} Siècles et les Arts qui en Dependent: La Sculpture, la Peinture Murale, la Peinture sur verre, la Mosaïque, la Ferronnerie, etc.*, 4 vols., 4to. (Paris, 1858), £5 10s.; Gurlitt (C.), *Die Baukunst Frankreichs*, two large folios, beautifully illustrated (Dresden, N.D.), £5 5s.; Revoil (Henry), *Architecture Romane du Midi de la France*, dessinée, mesurée, et décrite, illustrated, 3 vols., fol. (Paris, 1867-1874), £5 10s.; Denkmäler, *Deutscher Renaissance*, herausgegeben von K. E. O. Fritsch, 4 vols., fol. (Berlin, 1891), £6 10s.; Gotch (J. A.), *Architecture of the Renaissance in England*, illustrated by a series of views and details from buildings erected between the years 1560-1635, with historical and critical text, 2 vols., fol. (1894), £7 5s.; Letarouilly (Pl.), *Edifices de Rome Moderne, ou Recueil des Palais, Maisons, Eglises, Couvents et de la Ville de Rome*, 3 large folio vols., containing plates, and small 4to. vol. text (Didot, Paris, 1840-1857), £9 10s.; Richardson's *Studies from Old English Mansions*, their Furniture, Gold and Silver Plate, etc., 4 vols. (London, 1841-1848), £7 10s.; *L'Architecture Normande aux XI^e et XII^e Siècles en Normandie et en Angleterre*, par V. Ruprich-Robert, plates, 2 folios, uncut (Paris, N.D.), £4 15s.; *Die Renaissance in Italien, eine Sammlung der werthvollsten erhaltenen Monumente in Chronologischer Folge*, Georgnet, herausgegeben von Alexander Schütz, 2 vols., 4to. (Hamburg, 1884), £5; Daly (M. Cesar), *Motifs Historiques d'Architecture et de Sculpture d'Ornement*, first and second series, in all 4 vols. (Paris, 1870-1880), £12; *La Renaissance en France*, par Léon Palustre, dessins et gravures sous la direction de Eugène Sadoux, 3 vols. (Paris, 1879-1885), £5; *L'Architecture Française, Monuments Historiques depuis le XI^e Siècle jusqu'à Nos Jours, Intérieurs et Extérieurs* (Paris, N.D.), £5; Sauvageot (C.), *Palais, Châteaux, Hôtels, et Maisons de France du XV^e au XVIII^e Siècle*, plates, 4 vols., fol. (Morel, Paris, 1867), £5 15s.; *Later Renaissance Architecture in England*, edited with introductory and descriptive text by John Belcher and Mervyn E. Macartney, illustrated, 2 vols. (London, 1901), £5; Sharpe (E.), *Architectural Parallels, or the Progress of Ecclesiastical Architecture in England through the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries* (London, 1848), £6 6s. From another collection, 78 volumes of the Maitland Club publications realized £44.—*Scotsman*, November 1.

The Pannwitz Collection, dispersed at Munich on October 24 and 25, realized a total of 1,150,000 marks, very high prices being paid for the rare examples of Meissen china. A pair of life-sized guinea-fowl fetched 38,000 m.; "The Horse Tamer," 13,750 m.; the group of Augustus III. with a lady (probably Countess Brühl), 10,450 m.; the jays, 13,420 m.; and the clock with paintings in the Chinese style, 12,760 m. The celebrated gourd-shaped vases fetched 59,500 m.

Among other models by Kändler the large clock and the group of Freemasons were purchased for 28,600 m. and 18,150 m. respectively; the cocks with the caduceus mark for 14,300 m. A standing cup with cover was bought for 10,780 m., and another with the mark of Heinrich Straub, of Nuremberg, for 22,550 m. Among the Swabian wood-carvings "The Legend of St. Eligius" was acquired for 11,000 m., and the figure of St. George for 9,185 m.—*Athenæum*, November 4.

Messrs. Hodgson included in their sale last week the library of the late Rev. F. Procter, of Whitton, Norfolk, that of the late Jonathan Rashleigh, of Menabilly, Cornwall, and other properties. The following were the chief prices realized: The Engraved Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, 3 vols., £26; Drummond's *Noble British Families*, 2 vols., £10; Ackermann's *History of Oxford University*, large paper, 2 vols., £19 5s.; Rowlandson's *Compendious Treatise on Modern Education*, coloured plates, £30; *The Dance of Life and Death*, 3 vols.; *History of Johnny Quæ Genus*, Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*, and others illustrated by Rowlandson, 12 vols., cloth, £45 13s.; Dickens's Works, Edition de Luxe, 30 vols., £20 10s.; Thackeray's Works, with Bibliography by Shepherd, Edition de Luxe, 27 vols., £19 15s.; Meredith's Works, Edition de Luxe, 32 vols., £12 5s.; Morris's *British Birds*, Moths, Butterflies, etc., 16 vols., £12 5s.; Baily's *Sporting Magazine*, 78 vols., £11; Badminton Library: *Hunting*, large paper, £7 2s. 6d.; *Dictionary of National Biography*, 67 vols., cloth, £35; Lovell Reeve's *Conchologia Iconica*, 20 vols., £72; Sowerby's *British Mineralogy and Exotic Mineralogy*, 7 vols., £12 10s.; *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, 1845-1874 £10 10s.; Elwes's *Monograph on the Genus Lilium*, £10; Ravenscroft's *Pinetum Britannicum*, 3 vols., £10 5s.; Lambert's *Genus Pinus*, £10; White's *Selborne*, original edition, half-bound, £9 5s.; Angus's *New Zealanders Illustrated*, £9 17s. 6d.; *Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents* (America and Canada, 1610-1791), edited by Thwaites, 73 vols., £24 10s.; Brinkley's *Japan*, Edition de Luxe, 12 vols., £10 15s.; Stevenson's *Twelve Moneths*, with twelve curious full-page engravings, 1661, £23 10s.; Fabritii *Libro della Origine delli Volgari Proverbi*, 1526, £20; Horæ, on vellum, printed by Guillaume Godard (fifteen leaves wanting), £19.—*Athenæum*, November 11.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, vol. xvi., part 2, contains, besides the accounts of the annual meeting and the annual excursion, and the usual business details, several papers of varied interest. The address by the President, Sir E. Durning-Lawrence, Bart., M.P., has the place of honour. It deals appropriately enough with the subject of "Steam in Relation to Cornwall," and is followed by a reprint of Thomas Savery's *The Miner's Friend, or an Engine to Raise Water by Fire*, 1702, with facsimiles of the title-page and one of the illustrations. Mr. P. Jennings writes on "The Mayoralty of Truro, 1538-1722, A.D.," and gives some curious details of civic life in the seven

teenth century. Several good plates illustrate some interesting notes by Mr. T. C. Peter on the fine church of St. Ives—a church which presents the unusual sight of four continuous roofs, without clerestory, of equal pitch side by side. The other contents include a "Botanical Report" by Mr. F. H. Davey; "The Stannaries of Cornwall," by the late H. W. Fisher; and the continuation of the Rev. S. Baring-Gould's "Cornish Church Dedications."

Among the contents of the *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, July to September, we note an illustrated paper on "Medals and Memorials of the Irish Volunteers of 1780 and 1787," by Mr. R. Day, F.S.A., which should interest collectors; "Ancient Monuments of County Cork," "The Round Tower of Kinneigh, Co. Cork," by Mr. J. Buckley; and some readable and amusing "Notes on Cork Events in the Years 1769 and 1781."

Vol. xi., No. 1, of the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* contains a variety of good papers too numerous to mention in detail. We note especially the Rev. A. C. Yorke's careful study of "Ilers V. and IX. of Antonine"; "University Chests," by Mr. J. W. Clark, the learned Registrar, who appends a transcript and translation of the deed of foundation and statutes of the earliest of these chests—that known as the Neel Chest, 1344; "Cambridgeshire Maps," by Mr. H. G. Fordham—a carefully prepared list arranged in order of date of the original plate or impression, and ranging from 1579 to 1800; and Mr. A. R. Goddard's "Ickleton Church and Priory," with several other shorter contributions. The volume contains the record of the Society's proceedings for the six months ended May 30, 1904, and the papers certainly form an excellent product for so short a period.

The issue of the *Bradford Antiquary* for this year bears witness to continued and healthy activity on the part of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society. Besides the illustrated "Excursion Notes," carefully prepared by Mr. C. A. Federer, the part includes "Annals of an Old Yorkshire Village," by Mr. J. Gregory—the village being Thornton, Bradford Dale, now absorbed in the city of Bradford; an account by the Rev. Bryan Dale of one John Hall, a seventeenth-century worthy and herbalist "doctor," who lived on a small estate at the end of the said village of Thornton; and the continuation of Mr. Empsall's transcript of the Burial Register of Bradford Parish Church.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The paper read at the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, held on November 1, was "Japanese Sword Marks," by Mr. Alfred Dobrée.

At the meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF VOL. I.

presiding, Mr. Knowles referred to the Black Gate excavations. Some months ago, he said, they determined to remove the buildings on the north side of the Black Gate, and to spend £150 in the opening out of certain features. They had opened out certain features on the north side—the arrow slits, which had been built up, and certain pockets receiving timbers for hoarding. They had opened out an archway, which, no doubt, formed a passage to the moat. Within the Gate they had been most successful, and had discovered an ancient piece of wall which was quite unique. The keep was erected in 1170, and the Black Gate was erected some three-quarters of a century later. They had opened out the Heron Pit. They had spent £125, and had exceeded their receipts by £10 or £15. They could not leave the matter as it was now, and they should have at least £30 more.

—Mr. A. Meek, of the Armstrong College, Newcastle, read a paper on the "History of Fisheries in Northumberland." He went back to the Celtic period, and said that during the Saxon period fishing gradually attained to a high degree of importance, and fish was imported from other countries. In the old times Newcastle was the chief market. Cullercoats was, in 1749, described as the best fish-market in the North of England. He compared the fishes in use in the old days with the fishes that were eaten to-day, and said that porpoises, seals, and even whales were eaten. The herring fishing had occupied a prominent position during the whole of the historical period.—Mr. John Robinson read a note on a British camp discovered at Grindon Hill, Sunderland. The site of the camp, he said, was near Grindon race-course, about two miles from Sunderland. The geological formation was sand, and recently the place had been used as a sand quarry. The workmen had made a perpendicular face in the sand, and had brought to light an ancient British barrow and unearthed several skeletons buried in regular order. Close to the barrow Mr. Robinson saw the well-defined outline of an ancient British camp. The barrow was on the east side of the camp. Nine skeletons had been unearthed, the last one on October 18, and it was anticipated that there would be further discoveries. There were no flint implements and no urns. The discoveries gave evidence of an ancient British settlement there.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—October 19.—Sir John Evans, President, in the chair.—Mr. H. F. Newell and Herr Armin Egger were elected Fellows.—Mr. W. S. Lincoln exhibited a series of medals of Nelson in silver, bronze, and pewter.—Mr. F. A. Walters showed a York halfpenny of Henry VIII. struck by Wolsey and bearing his initials T.W. This coin is unpublished.—Mr. W. J. Webster exhibited a sixpence of the first coinage of James I. with mintmark a thistle-head; a pattern broad in silver by Rawlins of Charles I., and a crown of Charles II. of 1663; and Mr. H. B. Earle-Fox a lead impression of the obverse of the tetradrachm of Euthydemus II. of Bactria.—Mr. W. C. F. Anderson presented to the Society a proof in bronze of the medal for regular attendance of school children awarded by the Berkshire Education Committee. On the obverse is shown a seated female figure instructing children, and on the

reverse a stag (the badge of the county) standing near an oak-tree, typifying the old forest of Windsor. The medal was designed by Mr. H. G. Willinck (a member of the Education Committee, whose badge of three acorns is placed on the reverse), and was executed by Mr. Frank Bowcher.—The President read a paper on "The Silver Map-Medal of Sir Francis Drake." This medal, of which only three specimens are known, consists of a thin silver circular plate engraved on one side with the Eastern hemisphere, and on the other side with the Western. The course taken by Drake in his famous voyage round the world is marked by a dotted line, the date of his departure being inscribed 1577 ID. DEC. (*i.e.*, December 13), and of his return, 1580 4 CAL. OC. (*i.e.*, September 28). The President gave some interesting particulars of Drake's voyage. This medal was issued soon after Drake's return; but the artist is uncertain, though probably Flemish.—Mr. Percy Webb gave an account of a recent find of Roman coins at Little Wellington Wood, near Watchfield, in Berkshire. The coins were discovered in an old stone-lined well, and were contained in a small earthenware vessel. They numbered only twenty-three, and extended from the reign of Gallienus to those of Carausius and Allectus, the coins of the last two emperors having been struck at London and Colchester. The date of the burial was *c.* 295 A.D.—*Athenaeum*, October 28.

§ § §
The SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY held the first meeting of its winter session on October 24, the Rev. J. T. Middlemiss in the chair.—Mr. James Patterson gave an account of a visit to Silksworth Hall.

§ § §
On November 10 the members of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY met at Chetham's Hospital, Manchester.—Mr. George Pearson presided, and a paper by Mr. Ernest Axon, entitled "William Crabtree's Plan of the Booth Hall Estate," and one by Mr. H. S. Crofton, entitled "Dumplington and the Holcrofts; or, Two Centuries of Yeoman Life," were read. In the former paper it was stated that there had recently been discovered an estate plan entitled "A true plott, or topographical description of one messuage and tenement of Mr. Humprey Booth's, lying in Blakeley, in the Countie of Lancaster, performed by William Crabtree, Anno Domini 1637." Though the map itself was not of topographical interest, its chief importance lay in the fact that it was probably drawn by William Crabtree, the famous astronomer. Beyond the fact that Crabtree was born in 1610, that he was a clothier living in Broughton, and that he died in 1644, little was known, said Mr. Axon, of his life or family; anything, therefore, which could help to throw light on so world-famous an individual could not fail to be of interest. Mr. H. T. Crofton, in his paper, gave an interesting history of the Holcrofts—a family which acquired considerable wealth and position at the suppression of the monasteries—during the last two centuries.

§ § §
BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—October 25.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—The Hon. Whitelaw Reid, American Ambassador, was elected

an honorary member, and Mrs. P. W. Remnant and Mr. Henry Perry members.—Miss Helen Farquhar read a monograph on "Portraiture of the Stuarts on the Royalists' Badges," in which by carefully reasoned comparison she traced many of the medallion portraits of the first and second Charles to their prototypes in the contemporary paintings of the Court artists. By this means she was enabled to correct the dates previously assigned to some of these medals and badges, and to venture suggestions as to the probable occasion of their issue. In support of this paper a special exhibition of Stuart memorials had been invited, and in response the tables were crowded with badges, medals, coins, miniatures, jewels, and curios of every description bearing portraiture of the Stuarts. The exhibitors, in addition to Miss Farquhar, included Mr. P. Berney-Ficklin, who contributed seventy-six specimens from his large collection, part of which is now at Whitehall, Professor Herbert Cox, Major Freer, and Messrs. T. W. Barron, G. Thorn Drury, W. Talbot Ready, L. L. Fletcher, W. J. Webster, O. Fitch, W. S. Churchill, and W. J. Andrew. Donations to the Society were made by Major Creeke, Messrs. Spink and Son, and Mr. L. Forrer. The first volume of the Society's proceedings—the *British Numismatic Journal*—was submitted to the meeting. It is a crown-quarto volume bound in buckram, containing 500 pages, 25 plates, and 30 other illustrations. It is issued to members only.

§ § §
The annual meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on October 23, when a satisfactory report was presented. The retiring president, Dr. A. C. Haddon, in the course of his address referred to the need of more museum accommodation. He said that to them it was a necessity, not a luxury, and without full equipment it was impossible to carry on their studies. The need was pressing, because the specimens they wanted were becoming rarer and rarer. All over the world natives were giving up their old customs, and specimens of some were no longer to be obtained. If they did not make haste many examples of culture in different stages and of different people would be unrepresented in their museum. He was not speaking merely of Cambridge, but of England. It was nothing short of a national disgrace that we did not understand the importance of museums in this country. In this respect we were behind such countries as Italy, America, Germany. The two last-named understood the position exactly, and were not afraid to spend money. Whilst he was in South Africa the head of a German museum bought up a whole collection of specimens in Bulawayo. Neither Oxford nor Cambridge could afford to do that, although the total cost in this case was not more than £70, and the British Museum never dreamt of authorizing anyone to buy for them during those excursions. The same German bought a native canoe at Mozambique, and wondered that he (Dr. Haddon) did not do the same. But there was no room at Cambridge. He felt ashamed at seeing those specimens bought by a German colleague. Of course his friend had been provided with the money necessary.—At a later

stage of the meeting Mr. J. C. F. Fryer read a paper on recent excavations undertaken by Mr. J. L. Keynes and himself at Somersham. The objects found were on exhibition. Mr. Fryer said that the spot where the discoveries were made was at the edge of some high land which bounded Hunts and the Fens. It was a very likely place for a harbour from which boats could navigate—say, to Ely. The only part excavated at present was a small portion of a field. About a year ago Mr. Keynes and himself came upon traces of a Roman existence. They followed them up, and their course became irregular, and kept in no particular direction. Pottery and coins and small pieces of bronze were what they came across. They also found a couple of hairpins and two pieces of glass. The Rev. J. W. E. Conybeare described the coins, the chief one of which, he said, was of the period of Marcus Aurelius, who became Emperor of Rome in 161 A.D. It was in a bad state of preservation.

The next meeting of the society was held on November 6, the Rev. W. G. Searle presiding, when papers were read by Professor Ridgeway "On the Origin of Basilicas," and Dr. Allen "On the Shambles of Shepton Mallet." Basilicas, Professor Ridgeway said, were commonly supposed to have been copied from the divans of the Oriental Kings who succeeded Alexander, the Seleucids, and others. But even if the Romans were not too contemptuous of the Greek Kings to borrow from them an institution of this kind, it was clear to him that a model of the Roman basilica was in use centuries before the birth of Alexander. The first basilica in Rome was built by Marcus Porcius Cato in 184 B.C., when Greek influences were being felt in Rome. It was situated close to the Forum, and was intended to be an adjunct, part having been designed for a law court, and other parts for merchants. Evidently the basilica was a copy of a building at Athens, and clearly, too, Christian buildings of this type could be traced back in unbroken succession to the tiled structure where justice was administered by the Athenian Kings. Dr. Allen spoke of the shambles at Shepton Mallet, the oldest of which were probably erected between 1440 and 1450. Originally the shamble was a stone used in the sale of meat, and probably it had a characteristic form, distinct from other market stalls. The illustrations with which his communication was embellished were photographs of the shambles, which still remain, though on the verge of extinction.—A number of interesting exhibitions were made of Cambridgeshire prints and maps.

At a meeting of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, held on November 10, Mr. P. Ross presiding, the Rev. Bryan Dale lectured on "The Barons of Wharton." He said that when he began his inquiries he found a paucity of printed records concerning the Wharton family, but he discovered that in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, there were fourteen volumes of a collection made by a Mr. Wharton bearing on the subject. Last summer he spent ten days at Oxford examining these books. They proved to be of great interest, and included 139 letters from the first Lord Wharton to Henry VIII.,

Wolsey, Cromwell, and others. Wharton Hall, the ancestral home of the family, was now occupied as a farmhouse, and had partially gone to decay. It was situated two miles from Kirkby Stephen, its position being on a hillside with trees surrounding it. It was probably erected about the middle of the fifteenth century, and about 1800 the Earl of Lonsdale altered the residential portion. The first member of the family whose doings were chronicled lived in the times of Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror. The first baron was Thomas, Lord Wharton, who was born in 1495. He was made a baron by Henry VIII. in return for services rendered in war against the Scotch, and took his seat as a Peer in the Parliament of 1545. Several of his appearances in Yorkshire on the King's business were noted in the records; and besides Wharton Hall, he owned the manor-house of Healaugh, near Tadcaster. He was followed by five other barons, most of whom played an important part in the national affairs, and the lecturer gave many interesting particulars of their lives. The fifth baron, who was a powerful Whig, was raised to the rank of Marquis by George I. His son, the last of the line, was a wild, mischievous youth. He deserted the Whig principles of his father, and attached himself to the Jacobite following. He rid himself of his fortune by riotous living, and then played the part of an adventurer on the Continent, ultimately retiring to a monastery, where he died at the age of thirty-three, the family thus becoming extinct.



The Bristol members of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY assembled in goodly numbers on November 4, at the invitation of the vicar (the Rev. H. W. Boustead) and wardens of All Saints' (City), to inspect some interesting features of early architecture brought to light during the recent work of renovation in the south aisle. The visitors were welcomed by the vicar, and Dr. Cuthbert Atchley gave some general particulars of the early history of the church. While in the south aisle Mr. G. H. Oatley described some of the discoveries, and mentioned that the church had suffered from so-called restoration more than most of their old churches. He pointed out that by the removal of a ceiling a fifteenth-century roof was disclosed. There was a mutilated angel corbel, and the positions of other corbels were to be seen. The arcade had been painted many times during the last century. The eastern respond was mostly modern, and the eastern window had been filled in at some time, but there were the old iron stanchions. The walls had been much pulled about in the eighteenth century and more recently. In the vestry wall they expected to find a hagioscope, but they found a window and a beautiful foliated opening lower down, through which, and from his bed on the inside, a man might by just raising himself a little see whether the candles on the altar were burning. Inside the house (the old vicarage), and on the first floor, could be seen the remains of the original fireplace. There was the door-frame which led into the room over the south porch and the springing of the third Norman arch. On the second floor was the Norman clerestory and

original fireplace, and on the third floor was to be seen the original roof much decayed. While one section of the party visited the old vicarage the other was interested in the ancient vestry records. On the motion of Mr. Robert Hall Warren the thanks of those present were accorded to the vicar and wardens, to Mr. Oatley and Dr. Atchley.



A paper on "The Early Monarchy of Egypt" was read by Professor Flinders Petrie at the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY on November 8.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY: ENGLISH TOPOGRAPHY. Parts XVI. and XVII. (London, vols. ii. and iii.). Edited by G. L. Gomme, F.S.A. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1905. Demy 8vo., pp. x, 389, and viii, 275. Price 7s. 6d. each.

These two handsome volumes complete the series of extracts from the old *Gentleman's Magazine* which relate to London topography, and complete also the entire undertaking to which both the editor and the publisher have given so many years of labour and attention. Part XVI. contains extracts relating to that part of the City of London not dealt with in Part XV., issued last year, and to that portion of the present county formerly in Middlesex, while Part XVII. deals with the part of the present county formerly in Surrey and Kent, and supplies a full and excellent index to the three London volumes. The plan of the work is so well known that we need not stop to describe it; it will be sufficient to say that in these three volumes there is brought together a vast and varied collection of notes and memoranda of every kind relating to London topography, arranged alphabetically under the names of the buildings and places to which the notes refer. In looking through these historical and descriptive notes, it is somewhat depressing to notice how much which was of great value, both from the ecclesiastical and ecclesiastical, and from the historical points of view, has disappeared; but the feeling of depression will be tempered by gratitude to the many observant antiquaries and noters of unconsidered trifles who jotted down in the pages of the old *Gentleman's Magazine* so much which would otherwise have been altogether lost. And with regard to those buildings and places which still remain, it is very interesting to compare their present state with the descriptions given in these volumes.

It is difficult, indeed, to exaggerate the value of the work accomplished in the *Gentleman's Magazine Library*. All the best of the material relating to a great variety of subjects, and scattered through some 224 volumes, issued between 1731 and 1868, is here preserved, classified, and made conveniently accessible in twenty-nine volumes, well printed, carefully edited, thoroughly indexed, and handsomely produced. It is not given to every editor and publisher of a great undertaking to see, as Mr. Gomme and Mr. Stock can now see, the completion of labours spread over twenty years. We heartily congratulate them both. Of the twenty-nine volumes, seventeen are devoted to English topography, the matter being arranged under counties in alphabetical order, ending with the three London volumes. Of the remaining twelve, two volumes are given to Archæology, two to Romano-British Remains, and two to Sacred and Mediæval Architecture, while one volume is devoted to each of the following subjects: Manners and Customs, Dialect and Popular Sayings, Popular Superstitions and Traditions, English Traditions, Literary History and Curiosities, and Bibliographical Notes. All these have their value as storehouses, but the cream of the collection is to be found in the long series of topographical volumes, ending worthily with the three devoted to London. The references to old maps and views, to name one point only, here preserved and brought together, will be most useful to students and collectors, while the value and importance of descriptive notes by contemporary pens need no labouring. The casual reader may be warned, by the way, that some of the etymologies and historical and other statements of these earlier antiquaries are not correct; they need to be looked at in the light of later knowledge. But this is a small matter. The whole twenty-nine volumes are not only most useful tools and books of reference, but they afford an unrivalled browsing ground for all readers with the slightest taste for the story of the past. They represent a splendid idea worthily and successfully carried out.

* * *

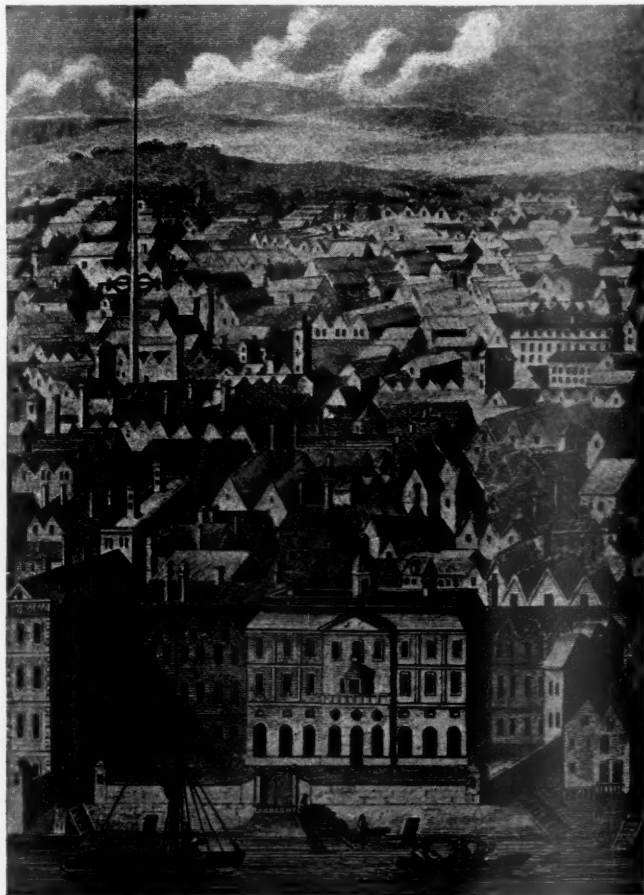
WAVERLEY ABBEY. By Harold Brakspear, F.S.A. Many plates and plans. London, for the Surrey Archæological Society, 1905. 8vo., pp. viii, 101.

Waverley Abbey, on the bank of the river Wey, in a secluded Surrey valley, was founded in 1128 as the home of the first body of Cistercian monks to settle in England. Such ruins as remain above ground are too scattered and fragmentary to enable anyone to construct any clear account of the buildings, their arrangement, and their uses. But in 1898 the Surrey Archæological Society began to excavate the site, and from the next year to the present time the work has been done under the supervision of Mr. Brakspear. Careful photographs have been taken and the most exact measurements made of everything brought to light, and the results of these years of steady, systematic work are here presented in a volume of extraordinary interest. It is no part of Mr. Brakspear's plan to treat in detail of the history of the house or of the Order to which it belonged. After a very brief reference to the foundation and site of the Abbey, to the rules of the Cistercian Order, and to one or two incidents in the Waverley history, he proceeds to give a

careful and striking account of each part of the great range of buildings as revealed by excavation. The church, the chapter-house, the dormer, the frater, the lavatory, the infirmary hall, chapel, kitchen, etc., the guest-house, and other rooms and parts too numerous to mention, are all reconstructed before the reader's eyes. The book, which is issued to members of the Surrey Archaeological Society in respect of their

OLD-TIME ALDWYCH, THE KINGSWAY, AND NEIGHBOURHOOD. By Charles Gordon. With maps and many illustrations. London: *T. Fisher Unwin* [1905]. 8vo., pp. xiv, 368. Price 7s. 6d. net.

When this book first appeared we were able to speak of it in terms of high praise, and to this re-issue in cheaper form we can offer a very warm welcome.



THE STRAND AND NEIGHBOURHOOD, 1700.

subscription for 1904, is a masterly example of constructive antiquarian work. The numerous plans and plates help greatly to elucidate the text, while in a pocket in one of the volume's covers is a ground-plan of the entire Abbey site, coloured to show dates of construction. It would be difficult to over-praise Mr. Brakspear's work, and both he and his Society deserve the thanks of every antiquary.

The recent opening of the new street by the King marks the accomplishment of one of the greatest works of London improvement undertaken for many years. The site of Aldwych and Kingsway and their immediate neighbourhood teem with associations, historical and other, of endless interest, and Mr. Gordon here does full justice to a fascinating theme. The early pages of the book, in which the author tells

how the idea of the new thoroughfare arose, and relates in detail the steps taken to carry it out, the story of demolition and reconstruction, and finally the happy christening of the new route, have a permanent value of their own. But these pages are only introductory. Those which follow are of absorbing interest. Temple Bar, Butcher Row, Shire Lane, Strand Cross and the Strand Maypole, Wimbledon House, Exeter 'Change, Bow Street, Wych Street, Holywell Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Drury Lane—these are only a few of the place-names which are centres of social lore and history. Many familiar figures move through these pages, and to both personal and topographical subjects Mr. Gordon does justice. We must add a word with regard to the illustrations, one of which we are able, by the courtesy of the publisher, to reproduce on the previous page. They are very numerous, and for the most part excellent in quality and genuinely illustrative of the text. Old prints and maps have been freely drawn upon, while for more recent phases of this section of London life the aid of photography has been enlisted. The volume is of permanent value, and its re-issue in this cheap form—really cheap, for the book is wonderful value for the small price asked—is timely and useful.

* * *

ABBERLEY MANOR, WORCESTERSHIRE. By the Rev. J. Lewis Moilliet, M.A. Many illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1905. Demy 8vo., pp. x, 117. Price 6s. net.

The story of Abberley Manor touches national history at various points, and on this account, as well as on account of the intrinsic interest of the history of the manor and of many well-known families connected with the locality, Mr. Moilliet has done well in preparing this carefully written book. The author treats briefly of the very early history of the parish, discussing incidentally the origin of its name, which in Domesday Book is spelt "Edboldelega." "Lega," or "Ley," is simply a "clearing" or pasture. Edbolde is the Saxon Eadbald, and the place was therefore the settlement or pasture-land of one Eadbald. Abberley is reached through the forms Aberly, Abburley, Abbotsey, Abbodeley, Ebboldeley, Edboldelega, as given by Mr. Moilliet, and the twelfth and thirteenth centuries Albodesleye, Alboldesleye, and Albedelye, as given by Mr. Duignan in his *Worcestershire Place Names*. An interesting local tradition identifies an ancient oak which once stood near the village, but has long since disappeared, with the celebrated oak at which St. Augustine "held his conference with the Celtic Bishops, and in most of the old maps of Worcestershire we find it marked down as the 'Apostle's Oak'"—St. Augustine being regarded as the Apostle of England. There are other claimants to the honour of being "Augustine's Oak," but from the marks of identification given by Bede Mr. Moilliet makes out a good case for the Abberley tree, of which the hollow stump, thatched, served 200 years ago as shelter for a turnpike man.

The greater part of the book is occupied by a careful tracing of the descent of the manor through various families of note—the great family of De Toden, the Beauchamps, Nevilles, and others—illustrated by pedigrees and drawings of many coats of arms. In connection with the De Toden family Mr. Moilliet retells the legend of the Knight of the Swan. A chapter

is given to the succession of rectors of the parish, and the concluding sections relate to the old church, with its monuments and ancient bell, which was brought by an incoming rector from the North in 1514, and probably dates from about 1500; the old parish register; the new church; the school and local charities; some old inhabitants; and some final notes on local legend and folk-lore and customs. "The services in the old church," says Mr. Moilliet, "were truly wonderful! The music consisted of a violin and a flute, and five or six small girls. The old clerk, having given out the hymn, marched down the church, flute in hand, up to the gallery where the singers sat, and with many discordancies and extraordinary flourishes, the hymn proceeded. But the people came to church in those days not so much for the sermons, still less for the music, but for the prayers and lessons, which were delivered with much distinctness and clear emphasis, so that the aged and deaf people could follow."

* * *

LOGIE: A PARISH HISTORY. Vol. ii. By R. Menzies Fergusson, M.A., Minister of Logie. Illustrations. Paisley: *A. Gardner*, 1905. 4to., pp. 319. Price 15s. net. 300 copies.

This second volume of Mr. Fergusson's elaborate history of his parish is chiefly occupied with an account of the lands therein and their owners. Among the latter are numbered the Stuart Sovereigns, some of the ancient religious houses, and many famous names connected with the Scottish nobility. Logie can number among its worthies Sir Ralph Abercromby, of Aboukir fame; the first Earl of Stirling, the colonizer of Nova Scotia; Robert Haldane of Airthrey, and others, of whom Mr. Fergusson has much to say. The account of the lands of the parish is carefully done, and students will find illustrations of many characteristic Scottish customs and tenures. In the main, however, the book appeals chiefly to those connected by family or otherwise with the parish. Mr. Fergusson can have spared himself no labour, for the details given with regard to both estate and family history can only have been collected at the cost of much time and research. The plates are chiefly portraits—one or two of which are not very successful—and views of mansions connected with the history of Logie. One of the most interesting of the latter is a view of the Earl of Stirling's town house, Stirling (facing p. 172), now a military hospital, but containing, in the quaint carvings and mouldings which surmount the entrance and each of the narrow windows, suggestive reminders of its former dignity. The book is handsomely produced, and forms an important addition to the library of Scottish local history.

* * *

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL AND SEE. By George Worley. With 36 illustrations. London: *George Bell and Sons*, 1905. Crown 8vo., pp. 114. Price 1s. 6d. net.

Messrs. Bell's "Cathedral Series" would certainly not have been complete without a volume on the Collegiate Church of St. Saviour, now the Cathedral of the new diocese of Southwark. Mr. Worley has drawn his materials from a wide variety of sources—we are glad to see acknowledgment made in this connection of the value of the Surrey Archaeological Society's *Collections*—and has received information of

importance from the architects for the restoration, Sir Arthur Blomfield and Sons, who have given him access to drawings in their possession alone. The architects have also drawn a plan, showing the most recent work, specially for this issue. The church of St. Saviour has been written about so recently in these pages that we need only say with regard to Mr. Worley's book that it is an excellent addition to a most useful series. In addition to the description of the Cathedral there is a short chapter on the new diocese of Southwark, with a map showing its boundaries.

* * *

BOOK PRICES CURRENT. Vol. xix. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1905. Demy 8vo., pp. viii, 558. Price 27s. 6d. net.

Once more this invaluable record appears with its wonted punctuality. The new volume is marked by several outstanding features. One is the unusual number of specially valuable books which were sold. Prominent among these were the *Shakespeareana*, headed by the *Titus Andronicus*, which, sold privately, realized £2,000, and the 1605 quarto (damaged) of *Richard III.*, which brought £1,750. During the season there were sold one first folio, nine second, one third, and seven fourth folios, together with twenty-five early quartos or octavos. Then the *Mentz Psalter* (1459) brought £4,000. *Caxton's Booke called Caton* (1483) realized £1,350, and *Tyndall's Pentateuch* (1530), although some leaves were defective, fetched £940. Altogether no less than £24,351 was realized by the sale of sixty-nine works only, the average of the whole season being £2 17s. 2d. per volume, as against £2 9s. 3d. in 1904. Another feature of the season was the continued decline in the prices of ordinary books. Mr. Slater warns collectors that a reaction is sure to come, and prices to be once more on the ascending scale, but meanwhile there have been, and are, some opportunities for the man of moderate means. "It may be said with every confidence," he remarks, "that the season 1904-1905 has proved one of the best of recent years for buyers who are compelled by circumstances or content to forego the collection of curiosities, and to pin their faith to books which are desirable, and, at the same time, comparatively easy to acquire." One little change in the arrangement of the volume is so obviously an improvement that one wonders it was not made before—i.e., the amalgamation of the subject-index, formerly placed at the beginning of the work, with the general index, the whole now appearing in one alphabet at the end. Improvements made in former years are all maintained, and Mr. Slater may once more be congratulated on the careful and accurate way in which he has accomplished his laborious task.

* * *

RAPHAEL. By Julia Cartwright (Mrs. Ady). "Popular Library of Art." Fifty illustrations. London: *Duckworth and Co.*, 1905. 16mo., pp. xii, 223. Price, cloth, 2s. net; leather, 2s. 6d. net.

This addition to the useful "Popular Library of Art" is on the same lines as its predecessors. On a slender thread of biography is strung a series of criticisms of Raphael's works. Mrs. Ady is a competent critic, and combines biography and criticism most effectively. The numerous illustrations vary considerably

in quality. Some are wonderfully good, considering the small size of the page. The Pitti portrait of Pope Julius II. (p. 147), Cardinal Bibbiena (p. 158), St. Michael (p. 25), and the study for *Maddalena Doni* (p. 63) are among the best of the reproductions. We are grateful, too, for the way in which some of the heads taken from pictures too large to be reproduced in their entirety are given.

* * *

THE PEDIGREE OF HUNTER OF ABBOTSHILL AND BARJARG AND CADET FAMILIES. By Andrew Alexander Hunter. Many plates and pedigrees. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1905. 4to., pp. vii, 47. Price 30s. net.

Mr. Hunter has had access to manuscripts and records in the possession of various branches of the Hunter family, and has enlisted the co-operation of many bearers of his name. The results are shown in this well-produced quarto. The compiler first takes the family of Hunter of Abbotshill and Barjarg—Barjarg Tower is in Dumfriesshire, and was bought by the Hunter who left Abbotshill, near Ayr, in 1772—gives a chart pedigree, a brief account of the family mansions, armorial bearings, lineage and family portraits; and then, in similar fashion and with like details, deals with the Cadet families—Hunter of Bonnytown and Doonholm, Hunter-Blair of Blairquhan, Hunter of Auchterarder, and Hunter of Thurston. The many plates—arms, patents, portraits, and family seats—are capably done. The book is a careful and capable contribution to family history.

* * *

We were able last February to speak highly of the first part of Mr. Bruce J. Home's drawings of *Old Houses in Edinburgh*, published by Mr. W. J. Hay, Edinburgh. The issue of Part 9 has completed the first volume or series of the work, of which one more series of nine parts will be issued. Each part, price 1s. net, contains three drawings. On looking through these parts we find our first impressions fully confirmed. The drawings form a gallery of architectural quaintnesses. One of the most striking is that which shows the principal doorway (in Blair's Close) to the Duke of Gordon's town house on the Castle Hill, which was demolished some fifteen years ago. The doorway, which is of sixteenth century date, is now built into the eastern wall of the public school which was built on the site of the old mansion. Other drawings specially noteworthy are the views of Dewar's Close, Grassmarket; Huntley House, Canongate; and Bakehouse Close, Canongate (looking north). We congratulate both artist and publishers.

* * *

Several quarterlies reached us too late for notice in last month's *Antiquary*. The *Scottish Historical Review*, October, begins the third volume of what, from a literary point of view, at least, has certainly been a most successful and well-sustained enterprise. Professor Frith prints, with comments, a ballad of 1660 describing the duel fought in that year between the second Earl of Southesk and the Master of Gray, who was killed. Sir Herbert Maxwell supplies a translation of the part of Sir Thomas Gray's *Scala Cronica*, written in the middle of the fourteenth century, which covers the reigns of Edward I., II., and III. Sir Thomas was an actor in many of the

scenes described, and his narrative is easy, and presents some vivid pictures. Among the other contents are a pleasant paper on the connection of Charles II. with art and letters, by Mr. W. G. Blaikie Murdoch; "Killcrankie described by an Eye-Witness," by Mr. A. H. Millar; and "Scottish Industrial Undertakings before the Union," by Dr. W. R. Scott. The reviews and miscellaneous contents are good, as usual. The *Reliquary*, October, besides the usual well-illustrated notes, has a fascinating article on "Glimpses of Ancient Agriculture and its Survivals to-day," by Mr. W. H. Legge, whose knowledge of Sussex men and Sussex ways is large and varied. There are also papers, all illustrated, on "The Sculptured Caves of East Wemyss," by Mr. J. Patrick; "Renaissance Medals with the Head of Christ," by Mr. G. F. Hill; and "'Dicky' of Tunstead," by Mr. G. Le Blanc Smith. The *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, October, and *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, September, are both quite up to their usual standard, and abound in notes and articles dealing with local matters of interest and importance. The *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, October, is remarkable for a capital account of Sparsholt Church, by Mr. C. E. Keyser, F.S.A., with no less than ten fine plates. The number also contains a paper on "Bisham Abbey," by Mr. E. W. Dormer.

* * *

In the *Architectural Review* Mr. Lawrence Weaver, in a well-illustrated paper, deals with lead cisterns. They afford less decorative possibilities than the pipe-heads treated of in a previous article, and are therefore less interesting. Still, the use of ornamental lead sheeting on the fronts of projecting bays and in similar positions is growing, and such leadwork presents the same opportunities for decoration as the front of a large cistern. Mr. Weaver surrounds a rather unpromising subject with much interest, while the illustrations are strikingly good. The number also contains a most lavishly illustrated description of the new Britannia Royal Naval College building at Dartmouth. We have also received Williams and Norgate's *International Book Circular*, No. 141, with its usual classified lists of publications, home and foreign; the *East Anglian*, August; the *American Antiquarian*, September and October; *Scottish Notes and Queries*, November; *Sale Prices*, October 31; and a book catalogue (general) from Messrs. W. N. Pitcher and Co., Manchester.



Correspondence.

A LETTER OF 1704.
TO THE EDITOR.

As a companion to some letters of the past lately appearing in your pages, the following, found among some family papers, may perhaps be of some service. Although not of great intrinsic interest, it is not alto-

gether without value as furnishing a sidelight on the clerical customs of two centuries ago.

ERIC HAMMOND.

"Maghvalene, 15th July, 1704.

"MY DEAREST BROTHER,

"May you find daily increase of Satisfaction from the change of your condition, and may the married State be as happy to you as it is to me. I have Labour'd under a feverish Cold for near three Weeks, and my last letter to you was written with some difficulty, but I could not forbear expressing my joy upon an occasion so welcome to us. I pray Give all our Respects and best services to my sister. I doubt not but my Mother has before this time spoke for herself from Stonybattery. By her last letter to us we have hopes that Catty may be better. Mr. Hutchinson called upon us this week. I could not forbear chiding him, that he had not laid out his Journey so as to give us a day or two of his Company. He is a worthy Gentleman and gave us onely time to rememb:r my uncle Povey and other Friends with him. He has promised to make my Mother and Sisters a visit at Stonybattery. I give you the trouble of delivering the enclosed to my ever Hon^rd friend Consul Raye newly returned from Smirna, to whom I had very great obligations when I was there, and of whom you must have heard me speak several times with Honour and esteem. I desire you will show him the respect of a Bottle of Wine at the Tavern, and that you will express my Esteem for him. I have mentioned you in his letter, and have told him that my disorder has hindered me from writing to him sooner. Your Sister and Brother Jemmy are very humble Servants with me to my Uncle and Aunt Povey and to Uncle and Aunt Charles and to Mrs. Smyth.

"I commend you to God and am,

"My Dearest Brother,

"Yours very affectly,

"JNO. DOWN AND CONNOR.

"You will hear where Consul Raye lodges at the Turkie Walk upon the Exchange."

PEELE'S COFFEE-HOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR.

In *Thoughts in my Garden* (vol. i., p. 21) Mortimer Collins remarks that he had known Peele's, in Fleet Street, when it was the rendezvous of quidnuncs and gossips, and goes on to tell a quaint story of an ancient customer, for whom the landlord had paid in the goodwill! I shall be grateful to any readers who can give me references to allusions to Peele's in the biographies and memoirs of the first half of the nineteenth century.

QUIDNUNC.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

INDEX.

- Abberley Manor, Review of, 478.
 Abell, F., The Other End of Watling Street, 185, 207.
 Abrahams, A.: London Vandalism in 1824, 68.
 Addison, J., Letter by, 80.
 Alliterative Prophecy, Edward III. in, 57.
 Ancient Seacoast Village in Sussex, An, by I. G. Sieveking, 418.
 Anglo-Saxon Migration, An Early, by T. W. Shore, F.G.S., 251.
 Anthropological Institute, 32.
 Antiquarian News, 31, 72, 111, 150, 192, 231, 271, 312, 391, 431, 471.
 Antiquary's Note-Book, The, 27, 68, 188, 266, 350, 388, 427, 468.
 Apocrypha, Society of the, 230, 311, 390.
 Apperson, G. L., The Wines of Horace, 298.
 Archaeologia Eliana, Notice of, 111.
 Archaeological Congress at Athens, 165.
 Archaeology and False Antiquities, Review of, 317.
 Architecture, History of, Review of, 158.
 Armada Relics, 284.
 Armour, Sale of, 431.
 Art Sales, 31, 111, 150, 271.
 Avignon, The Papal Palace at, 124.
 Aydon Castle, 432.
 Babylonian Antiquities, 82, 126.
 Baildon, Antiquities of, 75.
 Bailey, G.: Revolution House, Whittington, Derbyshire, 27.
 Wynne Brasses, Llanrwst, 423.
 Balham Antiquarian Society, 435.
 Bath Old Bridge, 73.
 Bath Stone, by T. S. Cotterell, J.P., 87.
 Berkeley Castle and Church, 274.
 Berwick Antiquities, 201, 321.
 Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, 436.
 Biblical Archaeology, Society of, 76, 115, 242, 276, 476.
 Bibliographical Library, A, 470.
 Bibliographical Society, 75, 110, 189.
 Bibliotheca Lincolnensis, Review of, 118.
 Birmingham Archaeological Society, Transactions of, 431.
 Bishops' Sutton Church, 316.
 "Black-jacks" still in use, 43.
 Blake Family Records, Review of, 436.
 Blashill, T., Death of, 84.
 Book-Fancier of the Second Century, 427.
 Book Inscriptions, 71, 148.
 Book-Prices Current, Review of, 479.
 Book Sales, 30, 31, 111, 150, 192, 231, 232, 272, 311, 312, 352, 354, 431, 471.
 Borough Seals of the Gothic Period, Review of, 116.
 Bow Church Account, An Old, 388.
 Bowes Museum, The, 207.
 Bradford Antiquary, 473.
 Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society, 75, 155, 275, 392, 434, 475.
 Bradshaw, Henry, Society, 35.
 Brantree, Charities, etc., of, Review of, 77.
 Brasses, Old, found, 403.
 Bridewell Palace, Old, 164.
 Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, 235, 274, 475.
 British Archaeological Association, 34, 73, 233, 245, 356.
 British Camp found, 241.
 British Historical Numismatics, by P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, F.S.A., 368.
 British Numismatic Society, 33, 74, 113, 195, 234, 275, 315, 356, 474.
 British Road, Old, Dover to Winchester, 7.
 British Village near Carshalton, 401.
 Britanny, Review of, 397.
 Bronze Antiquities, 47, 46, 82, 161, 203, 284, 365.
 Brooches, Ancient, 41.
 Brooches of Many Nations, The, Review of, 145.
 Brou, Notre Dame de, by E. C. Vansittart, 293, 372.
 Brown, Rev. J. E., B.A.: A Quarrel among Thieves, 1556, 17.
 Browne, Sir William, 1692-1714, 109.
 Buckinghamshire Exhibition, 127, 282.
 Bunyan's Anvil, 445.
 Byzantine Glass found, 242.
 Caerwent Excavations, 324.
 Cairn, Shetland, explored, 86.
 Calendar of Letter-Books (G), Review of, 437.
 Cambrian Archaeological Association, 391.
 Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 115, 152, 194, 206, 245, 276, 474.
 Publications, 391, 473.
 Cambridge Charter of 1632, A., 286.
 Cambridge, King's Ditch at, 194.
 Canoe, Ancient, found, 444.
 Cardiff Borough Records, Review of, 396.
 Cardigan Priory in the Olden Days, Review of, 156.
 Carlisle, The Mediaeval Name of Old, by Rev. J. Wilson, M.A., 409.
 Carlyon-Britton, P. W. P., F.S.A.: British Historical Numismatics, 368.
 Caster, G. C., Letter by, 280.
 Castles of Ireland, Review of, 117.
 Catral, The, 154.
 Cat's Cradle, 152.
 Cawthorne Camp, 316.
 Celtic Art in Pagan and Christian Times, Review of, 76.
 Cesnola, L. P. di, Death of, 1.
 Chalice as prize at sports, 362.
 Charles, Duke of Brunswick, Review of, 439.
 Charles I., Relics of, 2.
 Charon, Fee to (Burgundy), 29.
 Chesham, Parish Registers of, Review of, 38.
 Chests, Parish, 206, 243.
 China, Sale of Meissen, 472.
 Christ, The Likeness of, 46.
 Christ's Hospital Relics, 205.
 Church History Exhibition, 282.
 Cinerary Urns found, 85, 124, 233, 235, 245, 367, 406, 444.
 Cinque Ports Table Book, Review of, 239.
 Civil War Earthworks, Letter on, 440.
 Cohn, A., Death of, 390.
 Coinage of Britain, The, 115, 368.
 Coins, Finds of, 2, 6, 42, 83, 166, 204, 234, 245, 326, 444.
 Coins, Sale of, 231.
 Colchester Museum, 125.
 Collector's Annual for 1904, The, Review of, 198.
 Collier, Rev. C. V., F.S.A.: The Roman Remains at Harpham, 377.
 Communion Plate, Old, 125, 254.
 Compton, All Saints, by M. Escombe, 248.
 Compton Wynnyates, 86.
 Congress of Archaeological Societies, 314.
 Consecration Crosses, 206.
 Constantine Stone, The, 243, 282.
 Cooper, Rev. A. N., M.A.: Henry IV. and Archbishop Scrope, 425.
 Cope Chests at York, 3.
 Cork Archaeological Society, Journal, 273, 354, 473.
 Cormac's Glossary, 28.
 Cornwall, Royal Institution of, Journal, 472.
 Correspondence, 39, 80, 160, 200, 240, 280, 360, 400, 440, 480.
 Cotswold District, Old Cottages, Farm-houses, etc., in the, Review of, 106.
 Cotswolds, The, Letter on, 240.
 Cotterell, T. S., J.P.: Bath Stone, 87.
 County Folk-Lore, vol. iv., Review of, 159.
 Cows, Legends of, 350.
 Cox, Rev. J. C., LL.D., F.S.A., Review by, 36.
 Crabbe Celebration, 352.
 Cretan Exploration, 82, 112, 203, 267, 322, 323, 441.
 Cripplegate Church Tower, 442.
 Crucibles from Rhodesia, 193.
 Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society, 315, 395.
 Dawson, C., F.S.A.: Old Sussex Glass, 8.
 Delos, Discoveries at, 44, 324.
 Devonshire, Memorials of Old, Review of, 198.
 Dog-tongs, 7.
 Dolmen of Saumur, The Great, 74.
 Donald, The Clan, Review of, 158.
 Doors and Door-handles, Some Old French, by I. G. Sieveking, 51.
 Dormer, E. W.: Old Phyllis Court, Henley, 420.
 Dorset Field Club, 125, 152, 203, 316, 434.
 Down and Connor, Bishop of, Letter of, 1704, 480.
 Dream of the Rood, Review of, 279.
 Dublin, A History of the County of, Part III., Review of, 199.
 Dumbuck Crannog, The, 325.
 Dunfermline, Discoveries at, 124, 325.
 Dunmow Chair, The, by Rev. C. H. D. Grimes, 309.
 Dunstable: The Downs and District, Notice of, 39.
 Dürer, Albert, Review of, 196.
 Durham and Northumberland Archaeological Society, 394, 432.
 Ear, Loss of an, in Mediaeval England, 188.
 East Herts Archaeological Society, 275, 357, 394.
 East Riding Antiquarian Society, 196, 316, 395, 435.
 Edward III. in Alliterative Prophecy, by G. Neilson, LL.D., 57.
 Egypt Exploration Fund, 34.
 Egyptian Exploration and Antiquities, 2, 3, 6, 82, 84, 121, 123, 247, 281, 324, 361.
 Egyptian tablet found in Lancashire, 47.

- English and Scottish Popular Ballads*, Review of, 239.
 English Cell of a Norman Abbey, The, by I. G. Sieveking, 265.
English Wayfaring Life, Review of, 237.
 Epitaph, Quaint, 312.
 Escombe, M., All Saints', Compton, 248.
 Essex Archaeological Society, 276, 393, 433.
Transactions, 151, 391.
 Essex Photographic Survey, 85.
 Evil Eye, 32.
 Excavations near Breslau, 203.
 at Brough, 34.
 at Hurton-in-Lonsdale, 411.
 at Caerwent, 324.
 at Delos, 44, 324.
 near Evercrech, 5.
 at Newstead, Melrose, 284, 321, 405, 468.
 at Silchester, 313.
 Eyam Cross, 366.
Faiths and Folk-Lore, Review of, 37.
 Famagusta, 162.
Faroes, The, and Iceland, Review of, 398.
 Fellows, G.: A Quaint Corner of Nottingham, 312.
 Fishwick, H., F.S.A.: Leprosy in Lancashire, 301.
 Fletcher, Rev. W. G. D., F.S.A.: Shrewsbury Abbey Church Tower, 452.
 Flint Implements found, 47, 166, 206.
Foclóir Gaedhige agus Béarla, Review of, 37.
 Folk-Lore of Masai, 310.
 of Peterborough and District, 233.
Folk-Lore of the Musquakie Indians, Review of, 159.
 Folk-Songs, 147, 153.
 Fonts, Notes on, 12.
 Foot-rule, A Bronze, 203.
 Forged Antiquities, 246.
 Foster, Joseph, M.A., Death of, 325.
 Fraser, J. A. Lovat: Pitt the Younger as a Barrister, 25.
 Friends' Historical Society, *Journal*, 207, 313, 432.
 Fullard, T. F., M.A., Founding a Grammar School, 177.
 Furniture, Old, Sales of, 31, 271.
Garrick Club, The, Review of, 117.
Genealogies, Concerning, Review of, 279.
Gentleman's Magazine Library, Review of, 476.
 Giotto, Review of, 276.
 Glasgow Archaeological Society, 33, 153, 234, 435.
Transactions, 272.
 Glass-making at Knole, Kent, by T. B. Lennard, 127.
 Note on, 164.
 Glass, Old Sussex, 8.
Gloves and Shoes, Royal and Historic, Review of, 117.
Goldsmiths, English, and their Marks, Review of, 357.
 Gould, I. C.: Letter by, 440.
 Grammar School, Robert Pursglove's, by T. F. Fullard, M.A., 177.
Great American Explorers, Review of, 277.
Great Englishmen of the Sixteenth Century, Review of, 116.
 Great Seal, The, 5.
 Greek Antiquities, 7.
 Greek Coins and Die, 125.
 Greek Islands, Among the, 266.
 Greek Villa found, 446.
 Greek Warship, The, 154.
Gretna Green, Review of, 398.
 Grimes, Rev. C. H. D.: The Dunmow Chair, 309.
 Gubbio, Review of, 278.
 Guildhall Museum, Additions to, 231.
 Hall, A., Letters by, 200, 240, 365, 400.
 Hammond, E., Letter by, 480.
 Hampshire Archaeological Society, 316, 434.
Hampstead Wells, Review of, 79.
 Harpham, Roman Remains at, by Rev. C. V. Collier, F.S.A., 377.
 Hastings Museum, 121.
 Hawick Archaeological Society, *Transactions*, 272.
 Hazlitt, W. C.: Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, 170.
 Hazlitt's "Bibliographical Collections and Notes", Supplement, 107, 228, 348, 466.
 Hellenic Society, 154.
 Hems, H., Letter by, 40.
 Henley's Charity, Lady, 155.
 Henry IV. and Archbishop Scrope, by Rev. A. N. Cooper, M.A., 425.
 Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, by W. C. Hazlitt, 170.
 Herculaneum, Notes on, 41, 81.
Hidden Treasures at the National Gallery, Review of, 437.
 Hippo-Sandals found, 362.
Hispano-Moresque Ware of the Fifteenth Century, Review of, 199.
 Holbein, Hans, *Drawings of*, Review of, 119.
Homeland Handbooks, Review of, 319.
 Horace, The Wines of, by G. L. Apperson, 298.
 Hull Museum, 404, 430.
 Hull Scientific Club, *Transactions*, 112.
 "Humstrum," The, 125.
Hunter of Abbotshill, etc., Pedigree of, Review of, 479.
 Hyde Abbey, Proposed Excavation, 167, 286.
Illustrated Catalogue of a Loan Collection of Portraits, Review of, 398.
Index to "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," etc., Review of, 277.
 Inks, Old, 268.
 Ireland, Round Towers of, 48, 139, 160, 258, 360, 365.
 Iron Currency, Ancient, 113.
 Japan, Old, Exhibition, 285.
 Japanese Sword-Blades, 113.
 Jar, Ancient, found in Denmark, 364.
 Jewel found near Tara, 83.
 Johnson, Dr., *Prayers and Meditations of*, Review of, 78.
 Jones, A. C., F.S.A. Scot.: Whitgift Hospital, 464.
 Jonson, Ben: his Poverty, 70.
 Keeldar in the Eighteenth Century, Letter on, 240.
 Kildare Archaeological Society, 113.
Knight of the Needle Rock, Review of, 237.
Lake District, Literary Celebrities of the, Review of, 439.
 Lambourn Church, 356.
 Lamsonby, W. F., Letter by, 80.
 Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, 35, 474.
 Lancaster, Amicable Library at, 29.
 Lapley Font, by C. Lynam, F.S.A., 12.
 Letters on, 80, 160.
 Larkby, J. R.: Prehistoric Man in West Kent, 95, 129.
 Lead Rain-water Heads, 232.
Leather for Libraries, Review of, 439.
Leicester Borough Records, Review of, 317.
 Lennard, T. B.: Glass-making at Knole, Kent, 127.
Leominster, Suppressed Minister of, etc., Review of, 359.
 Leprosy in Lancashire, by H. Fishwick, F.S.A., 301.
 Linlithgow, Discoveries at, 446.
 Lisdoonvarna Bronze Pot, The, 155.
Literary Blunders, Notice of, 199.
 Lofie, Rev. W. J., F.S.A.: London Street Names, 19.
Logie, Reviews of, 237, 478.
 Lomax, John, of Wooler, 195.
 London Antiquities, 6, 7, 41, 84, 206, 207, 362, 403.
London, Municipal Parks, etc., of, Review of, 357.
 London Signs and their Associations, The, by J. H. MacMichael, 100, 224, 344, 456.
 London Street Names, by Rev. W. J. Lofie, F.S.A., 19.
 London Vandalism in 1824, by A. Abrahams, 68.
 Lynam, C., F.S.A.: Lapley Font, 12.
 Letter by, 160.
 McGovern, Rev. J. B., Round Towers of Ireland, 48, 139, 258.
 Letter by, 360.
 MacMichael, J. H.: The London Signs and their Associations, 100, 224, 344, 456.
Macpherson, James, Review of, 399.
 MacRitchie, D., Letter by, 240.
 Magazines, see Periodicals.
 Maidstone Museum, 85.
 Malling Abbey, 355.
Manks Antiquities, Illustrated Notes on, Review of, 119.
 Mann, L. M., F.S.A. Scot.: Prehistoric Pile Structures, 287, 333.
 Manning, Rev. C. U., M.A.: John Skelton, Parson of Diss, 1504, 383.
Manor, The Growth of the, Review of, 236.
 Manuscripts, Ancient, found, 71, 353.
 Manuscripts, Old Oriental, 109, 191.
Marie Antoinette, The Age of, Review of, 320.
 Martin, W. L.L.D.: The Law relating to the Protection of Ancient Monuments, 167.
 "Mattins," Letter on, 80.
 Meigh, A Letter by, 39.
 Mere Church, 47.
 Miracle Plays, The Setting of, 153.
 Monastic Burial Relics, by Rev. H. Pentin, M.A., 254.
Morland, George: Painter, Review of, 159.
 Motor-car, The, its History, 126.
 Mummy-labels, 243.
 Murdoch, W. G. B.: Naseby Fight, 448.
 Mycenae, Column from, 126.
 Naseby Fight, by W. G. B. Murdoch, 448.
 Neilson, G., L.L.D.: Edward III. in Alliterative Prophecy, 57.
 Nemi, Lake, The Galleys in, 408.
Neolithic Dew-ponds, Review of, 197.
 Neolithic Relics, 85, 114.
 Newcastle: Black Gate, 367, 473.
 Newcastle Edwardian Wall, 1.
 Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, 33, 115, 153, 195, 235, 393, 394, 435, 473.
 Norfolk Archaeological Society, 395.
 Norfolk Naturalists' Society, 114.
Norman Conquest, Some Consequences of the, Review of, 76.
Norman Tympanum, Review of, 159.
 Norwich Customary Book, 201.
 Norwich, Old Time, 353.
 Notes of the Month, 1, 41, 81, 121, 161, 201, 241, 281, 321, 361, 401, 441.
 Nottingham, A Quaint Corner of, by G. Fellows, 332.

- Old Road, The*, Review of, 77.
Old-Time Aldwyck, etc., Review of, 477.
 Oliver, Thomas (*ob.* 1610), 310.
 Oppert, M., Death of, 305.
 Oriental MSS., Exhibition of, 191.
Our Sudan, Review of, 238.
 Owl, At the Sign of the, 28, 69, 108, 148, 189, 228, 268, 310, 351, 389, 428, 469.
 Oxford Mint, The, in the Reign of Alfred, 234.
 "Pace-egging," 162.
 Palaeolithic Implements, Sussex, 151.
 Palestine Exploration Fund, 46, 166.
 Pamphlets and Booklets, Notices of, 39, 79, 120, 159, 199, 279, 320, 359, 400, 440.
Patent System, The English, Review of, 238.
 Pechts and Papas, Letter on, 200.
 Peels's Coffee-House, 480.
 Peg-tankard, A, 125.
Pembroke Dock, A History of, Review of, 320.
Pembrokeshire, Church Plate of, Review of, 397.
 Pentin, Rev. H., M.A.: Some Monastic Burial Relics, 254.
Pentland Rising, The, Review of, 239.
 Periodicals and Magazines, Notices of, 39, 79, 120, 160, 200, 239, 280, 320, 359, 400, 440, 479.
Peterborough, History of the Liberty of, Review of, 439.
 Pews, Letter on, 240.
 Phillips, W., F.S.A., death of, 443.
 Phyllis Court, Henley, by E. W. Dormer, 420.
 Piers Plowman, 269.
Piers the Plowman, Review of, 397.
 Pins, Late Celtic, 313.
 Pitt the Younger as a Barrister, by J. A. Lovat Fraser, 25.
Poetry of the Future, Review of, 319.
 Porcelain, Sale of, 31.
 Prehistoric Art, 122.
 Prehistoric Man in West Kent, by J. R. Larkby, 95, 129.
 Prehistoric Pile Structures, by L. M. Mann, F.S.A. Scot., 287, 373.
Preservation of Antiquities, The, Review of, 279.
 Proceedings and Publications of Archaeological Societies, 32, 46, 72, 110, 111, 150, 192, 232, 272, 313, 354, 391, 431, 472.
 Protection of Ancient Monuments, The Law relating to the, by W. Martin, LL.D., 167.
 Purchas, Captain J. R. P.: The Chandos Portrait of Shakespeare, 212.
 Pursglove, Robert, The Ordinances of, 177.
Quaint Sayings from Sir Thomas Browne, Review of, 440.
 Quarrel among Thieves, A, 1556, by Rev. J. E. Brown, B.A., 17.
Queen's Progress, etc., The, Review of, 238.
 Quenington Tympanum, 274.
 Racing-bells, Old Silver, 204.
 Rack, The, 233.
Raphael, Review of, 479.
 Rebec, The, 125.
 Reliquary of St. Thomas à Becket, 126.
 Reviews and Notices of New Books, 36, 63, 76, 106, 116, 145, 156, 181, 196, 220, 236, 276, 317, 340, 357, 386, 396, 436, 476.
 Revolution House, Whittington, Derbyshire, by G. Bailey, 27.
 Revolutionary Ephemeræ at Tiverton, by F. J. Snell, M.A., 217.
 Rhodian Antiquities, 193, 245.
Richard III. Quarto discovered, 271, 311.
 Rock-markings in the Sahara, 45.
 Roman Antiquities at Barhill, 155.
 in Berkshire, 403.
 at Blandford, 286, 324.
 in Boetia, 193.
 at Brough, 34.
 near Mendie, 206.
 at Montreuil, 166.
 at Newshead, Melrose, 284, 321, 405, 468.
 at various places, 244, 245.
 at West Meon, 326.
 at Worcester, 82.
 at York, 122.
 Roman Coins in Yorkshire, 196, 445.
 Roman Museum, Proposed, 205.
 Roman Remains near Spurn, by T. Sheppard, F.G.S., 23.
 Roman Wall: New Turret found, 365.
 Rome Antiquities of, 4, 84, 327.
 Rome, Sixteenth-Century Views of, 326.
 Roumanian Folk-Song, 148.
 Round Towers of Ireland, by Rev. J. B. McGovern, 48, 139, 258.
 Letters on, 160, 360, 365.
 Royal Archaeological Institute, 73, 113, 152, 194, 233, 274, 314, 354, 473.
 Royal Gold Cup, The, 70.
 Royal Numismatic Society, 473.
 Royal Pilgrimages in Scotland, 114.
 Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, 33, 115, 155, 234, 275, 314, 433.
Journal, 151, 232, 354.
Rutland Magazine, vol. i., Review of, 120.
 Rye, Ancient Frescoes at, 445.
St. Asaph, The Cathedral and See, Review of, 77.
 St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, Priory of, 273.
St. Boniface, Life and Times of, Review of, 119.
 St. Kilda, Antiquities of, 234.
St. Patrick, Life of, Review of, 319.
St. Saviour, Southwark, The Collegiate Church of, Review of, 63.
 Sales, 39, 31, 111, 150, 192, 231, 271, 311, 312, 352, 354, 431, 471.
 San Giuseppe, by E. C. Vansittart, 92.
 Saxby, A., M.A.: Unnatural Natural History in 1726, 179.
 Saxby, J. M. E.: Sacred Sites in a Shetland Isle, 133.
 Schiller Library, A, 189.
 Scissors on Tombstones, Letters on, 39, 40, 80.
 Scott, S. H.: Letters from a Westmorland Man in London, 328, 379.
Scottish Charters, Early, Review of, 156.
 Scottish Ecclesiastical Society, 114.
 Scottish History Society, 35.
Scottish Pewter Ware, Review of, 158.
Shade of the Balkans, The, Review of, 78.
 Shakespeare, A First Folio, 189.
 Shakespeare Birthplace: Trustees' Report, 230.
 Shakespeare, The Chandos Portrait of, by Captain Purchas, 212.
Shakespeare, William: His Family and Friends, Review of, 38.
Shakespeare's Shrine, At, Review of, 119.
 Sheppard, T., F.G.S.: Roman Remains near Spurn, 23.
 Sherborne Pageant, The, 161, 241, 303.
 Shetland Isle, Sacred Sites in a, by J. M. E. Saxby, 133.
 Shore, T. W., F.G.S.: An Early Anglo-Saxon Migration, 251.
 Death of, 47.
 Shrewsbury Abbey Church Tower, by Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., 452.
Shrines of British Saints, Review of, 181.
 Shropshire Archaeological Society, 392.
Shropshire Churches, Architectural Account of, Review of, 359.
 Sieveking, I. G.: An Ancient Seacoast Village, 418.
 Some Old French Doors and Door-handles, 51.
 The English Cell of a Norman Abbey, 265.
 Silchester Excavations, The, 313.
 Silver, Old, Sales of, 150, 271, 312.
 Sinaitic Discoveries, 243, 281.
 Skeletons found, 165, 321, 402, 473.
 Skelton, John, Parson of Diss, 1504, by Rev. C. U. Manning, M.A., 383.
Smalley, Review of, 438.
Smith Family, The, Review of, 79.
 Snell, F. J., M.A.: Revolutionary Ephemeræ at Tiverton, 217.
 Society of Antiquaries, 32, 70, 72, 81, 112, 151, 193, 194, 201, 233, 273, 313.
 Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 33, 46, 74, 85, 155, 233.
Proceedings, 232.
Society of Apothecaries, History of the, Review of, 220.
 Somersetsshire Archaeological Society, *Proceedings*, 150.
 Soudan Archaeology, 407.
 Souterrains found in Ireland, 85.
South Africa, Native Races of, Review of, 358.
 South African Archaeology, 193, 245, 363.
Southwark's Cathedral and See, Review of, 478.
 Spencer, J. H.: Stonehenge, its Relative Position, 144.
 Spender, C. M.: Four Tudor Wills, 255.
 Stapleton, A.: Count Tallard's English Exile, 462.
 Stirling, Regent Mar's Lodging in, 74.
 Stoke D'Abernon Church, 433.
 Stone Coffins at Brixham, 446.
 Stonehenge: its Relative Position to other Ancient Works, by J. H. Spencer, 144.
 Stonehenge Litigation, The, 201.
 Strasburg Municipal Library, 429.
 String Tricks, 152.
Studham, Review of, 438.
Style in Furniture, Review of, 36.
Subiaco, I Monasteri di, Review of, 386.
 Suffolk Institute of Archaeology, 235.
 Publications, 72.
 Sunderland Antiquarian Society, 235, 474.
 Surrey Archaeological Society, 194, 433.
Surrey, History of, Review of, 318.
 Sussex Archaeological Society, 195, 392.
 Collections, 192.
 Sussex Glass, Old, by C. Dawson, F.S.A., 8.
 Sword, Ancient, found, 124.
 Tallard's English Exile, Count, by A. Stapleton, 462.
 Taunton Museum, 161.
 Theophrastus, Unknown Edition of, 310.
 Thirty Pieces of Silver, The, 72.
 Thomason Tracts, The, 75.
 Thornton Society, 195, 315, 393.
Transactions, 32, 432.
Tideswell, Guide to, Review of, 340.
 Tintern Abbey Repair, 406.
 Title-pages, Double, 30.
Titus Andronicus, quarto, Discovery of, 70, 109.
 Torbulf the Moneyer, 356.
 Torres Straits Dances, 443.
 Towneley Hall, Burnley, 242.
 Treasure Trove, 74.
 Tudor Wills, Four, by C. M. Spender, 255.
 Ulster, Finds in, 314.
 Unnatural Natural History in 1726, by A. Saxby, M.A., 179.

Vansittart, E. C.: Notre Dame de Brou, 263, 372.
 San Giuseppe, 92.
Velazquez, Review of, 279.
 Viking Ship found, 1.
 Wadhams, Dorothy, 71.
 Wales, Coinage of, 315.
 Waller, J. G., F.S.A., Death of, 443.
 Wall-paintings discovered, 73, 195, 368, 407, 445.
 Warrant for Delivery of Deer, 1511, 285.
 Warwickshire Field Club, 196.
 Watling Street, The Other End of, by F. Abell, 185, 207.
 Letters on, 280.

Waverley Abbey, Review of, 476.
 Westmorland Man in London, Letters from a, 1719-1734, by S. H. Scott, 323, 379.
 White, H. M., B.A.: Excavations at Burton-in-Lonsdale, 411.
 Whitgift Hospital, by A. C. Jones, F.S.A. Scot., 464.
Who's Who, Notice of, 39.
 Willard, J. F., Note by, 188.
 Wilson, Rev. J., M.A.: The Mediaeval Name of Old Carlisle, 409.
 Wiltshire Archaeological Society, 314.
 Winchester Cathedral in Danger, 245.
 Winchester Corporation Charters, 447.
 Windsor Chapter, The, Letter on, 280.

Witchcraft in Devon, 363.
 Wood, J. G., Letter by, 80.
 Worcester, The Commandery at, 122.
 Worcestershire Historical Society, 149.
Worcestershire Place Names, Review of, 199.
 Wrestling in the North, 327.
 Wynne Brasses, The, Llanrwst, by G. Bailey, 423, 442.
 Yaldham Manor, 355.
 York City Moats, 1.
York: its Walls and Castles, Review of, 157.
 York, Old, Exhibition, 46, 163.
 Yorkshire Archaeological Society, 434.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE		PAGE
COPE CHESTS IN YORK CATHEDRAL	4	PORTRAITS OF SHAKESPEARE: FIVE ILLUSTRATIONS	212, 213, 214, 216
LAPLEY FONT, STAFFORDSHIRE: EIGHT ILLUSTRATIONS	12, 13, 14, 15, 16	SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES: FIVE ILLUSTRATIONS	221, 222, 223
ROMAN REMAINS NEAR SPURN: FOUR ILLUSTRATIONS	23, 24, 25	CHAUCER'S SQUIRE TRAVELLING ON HORSEBACK	237
REVOLUTION HOUSE, WHITTINGTON, DERBYSHIRE	27	AN ENGLISH INN OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY	238
QUEEN ANNE CHAIR	36	ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, COMPTON: TWO ILLUSTRATIONS	249, 250
GRAVESTONE IN PAISLEY CHURCHYARD	40	COMPTON MANOR FARM: CARVING ON KITCHEN CHIMNEYPIECE	251
ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, MERE	43	ANCIENT CHALICE AND PATEN	254
MERE CHURCH: INTERIOR, LOOKING EAST	44	ROUND TOWERS, SWORDS AND CLONMACNOISE	260, 263
OLD HOUSES: RUE EAU DE ROBE, ROUEN	53	FRONTISPIECE TO "THE ART OF ANGLING," 1765	269
DOOR-HANDLE, RUE DAMIETTE, ROUEN	54	COURTYARD OF THE DUCAL PALACE, GUBBIO	278
GOTHIC WINDOW, RUE DES FOURCHETTES, ROUEN	54	CUT FROM PYNSON'S "ALMANACH EPHEMERIDES," 1506-1507	283
LES RESTES DU LOGIS DE LA GRANDE-BARRE, POITIERS	55	NOTRE DAME DE BROU: EIGHT ILLUSTRATIONS	294, 296, 297, 298, 373, 374, 375, 376
DOOR IN GRAND RUE, POITIERS	56	LEPERS' HOSPITAL, PRESTON: SEAL	302
DOOR-HANDLE, RUE DES FARINES, BORDEAUX	56	THE DUNMOW CHAIR	309
THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. SAVIOUR, SOUTHWARK: SEVEN ILLUSTRATIONS	64, 65, 66, 67, 68	BREWHOUSE YARD, NOTTINGHAM	332
ST. ASAPH CATHEDRAL: CHOIR AND NAVE, LOOKING WEST, FROM CHANCEL ARCH	78	TIDESWELL CHURCH: THREE ILLUSTRATIONS	341, 342
MALMESBURY ABBEY	91	WHESTON CROSS, NEAR TIDESWELL: TWO ILLUSTRATIONS	343
PREHISTORIC MAN IN WEST KENT: TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS	96, 97, 98, 99, 130, 131, 132, 133	SEASON TICKET FOR THE WHITE HOUSE FISHERY, HACKNEY MARSH, 1810	358
PORCH AT MANOR FARM, CLIFTON, NEAR DEDDINGTON, OXON.	106	OLD VASE DISCOVERED IN DENMARK: TWO ILLUSTRATIONS	364
DOORWAY AT BROADWAY, WORCESTER	107	THE RECTORY, DISS	384
LEAP CASTLE, KING'S COUNTY	118	CERTIFICATE OF A GREYNA GREEN MARRIAGE	399
BOOTHAM BAR, YORK	123	NORTH GRIMSTON FONT	404
ROUND TOWERS, MONASTERHOICE AND GLEN-DALOUGH	140, 141	ROMAN FIBULA	404
FIBULE: THREE ILLUSTRATIONS	145, 146, 147	EXCAVATIONS AT BURTON-IN-LONSDALE: FOUR ILLUSTRATIONS	412, 414, 415, 416
STONE FIGURES: MONK BAR, YORK	157	WYNNE BRASSES, LLANRWST: TWO ILLUSTRATIONS	424, 425
CITY WALL, YORK, SHOWING THE ORIGINAL PLATFORM	157	THE FONT, STUDHAM CHURCH	438
GATEWAY TO HOLY TRINITY PRIORY, YORK	163	SHREWSBURY ABBEY CHURCH: WEST FRONT	453
SIGNATURE "ANNE BOLEYN"	174	SHREWSBURY: THE OLD STONE REFECTORY PULPIT	456
CORONATION MEDAL OF ANNE BOLEYN	174	WHITGIFT HOSPITAL: QUADRANGLE SHOWING ELIZABETHAN CHIMNEY	465
SUPERScription TO LETTER "ANNE THE QUEEN"	175	THE AUTOGRAPH OF ARCHBISHOP WHITGIFT	466
IRISH Groat OF HENRY VIII.	176	THE STRAND AND NEIGHBOURHOOD, 1700	477
SHRINES OF BRITISH SAINTS: FIVE ILLUSTRATIONS	182, 183, 184		
FACSIMILE OF LETTER OF SIR WILLIAM DUGDALE	190		

